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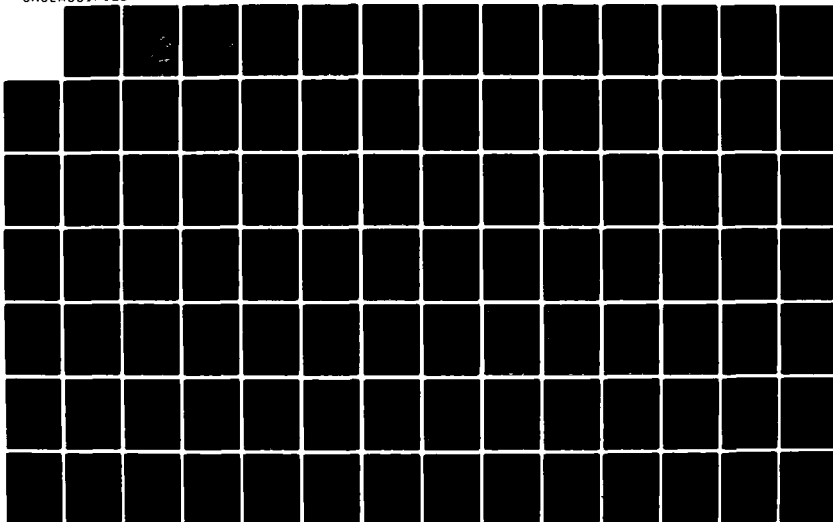
THE COMPLEAT TRAIDSMAN(U) GENERAL RESEARCH CORP SANTA
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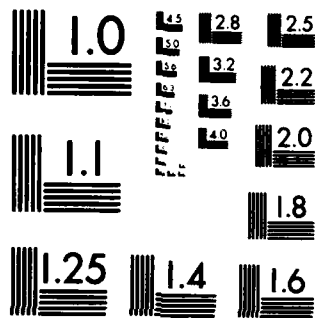
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INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

THE COMPLEAT TRAIDSMAN

by

Tom Plambeck

September 1968

(Revised September 1969)

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20. (CONTINUED)

In addition to trajectory calculations, TRAID also provides assistance in the following areas: (1) card-data input, (2) printed output, with standardized formats, (3) vector- and matrix-manipulating routines, (4) problem supervision -- e.g., printing title page, enforcing time and page limits, and (5) miscellaneous aids -- e.g., plotting, manipulating tabular data.

If you have a trajectory problem, TRAID can make your programming task easier in two ways. First, your program will accomplish more per FORTRAN statement. The second (hidden) benefit is that your program will probably contain fewer errors, because your attention can remain concentrated on the problem as distinct from the spelling.

To use TRAID, you must write a main program in FORTRAN. In this program you must worry about two things: (1) the allocation of storage for arrays, and (2) calling the appropriate TRAID routines to perform the desired operations.

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1.0 TRAID -- WHAT AND WHY?

TRAID is intended to help solve trajectory problems.

TRAID is a family of subroutines which handle the calculation of powered and guided trajectories and of Keplerian orbits. There are subroutines which integrate vehicles forward or backward in time, with thrust-mass-lift-drag-response input by the user, with either preassigned or computed guidance commands. Orbits may be elliptical (multiple revolutions are allowed) or hyperbolic; transfer between integrated flight and orbital representation is accomplished automatically.

In addition to trajectory calculations, TRAIID also provides assistance in the following areas:

- card-data input
- printed output, with standardized formats
- vector- and matrix-manipulating routines
- problem supervision -- e.g., printing title page, enforcing time and page limits
- miscellaneous aids -- e.g., plotting, manipulating tabular data.

If you have a trajectory problem, TRAIID can make your programming task easier in two ways. First, your program will accomplish more per FORTRAN statement. The second (hidden) benefit is that your program will probably contain fewer errors, because your attention can remain concentrated on the problem as distinct from the "spelling."

To use TRAIID, you must write a main program in FORTRAN. In this program you must worry about two things: (1) the allocation of storage for arrays, and (2) calling the appropriate TRAIID routines to perform the desired operations.

2.0 TRAID PRIMER

This section is designed to acquaint the reader with the basic concepts of TRAIID. It shows simple solutions to simple problems; a more complete description of TRAIID's capabilities is presented in the next section.

2.1 FUNDAMENTALS

To illustrate the most fundamental aspects of the use of TRAIID, let's choose a typical-but-easy problem and develop a complete solution for it. (Note that this problem is too easy to demonstrate the power of TRAIID; it is intended only as a pedagogic device.)

As a sample problem, say we are given the positions and velocities of an object and an interceptor, and we want a present-estimate of time-to-closest-approach. Expressed in vector equations, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{d\tau} |(P\vec{O} + V\vec{O}\tau) - (P\vec{I} + V\vec{I}\tau)|^2 &= 0 \\ 2(P\vec{O} - P\vec{I}) \cdot (V\vec{O} - V\vec{I}) + 2(V\vec{O} - V\vec{I})^2 \tau &= 0 \\ \tau &= - \frac{(P\vec{O} - P\vec{I}) \cdot (V\vec{O} - V\vec{I})}{(V\vec{O} - V\vec{I})^2}\end{aligned}$$

where τ is the time (from now) to closest approach and the (current) values of position and velocity for object and interceptor are $P\vec{O}$, $P\vec{I}$, $V\vec{O}$, and $V\vec{I}$.

Now, to translate from an algebraic expression to a FORTRAN program, we need to do three things:

- define position and velocity vectors
- calculate the vector differences
- calculate the dot products

The first of these is ordinary FORTRAN lore. Let's declare 3-component vectors $P\vec{O}$, $P\vec{I}$, $V\vec{O}$, and $V\vec{I}$, and for the differences, $D\vec{P}$ and $D\vec{V}$. The corresponding DIMENSION statement is shown below.

As to calculating the vector differences, TRAIID offers a subroutine for just this purpose. Its name is SUBVEC, and it takes three arguments, each a 3-component vector -- SUBVEC subtracts the second vector from the first, and stores the difference in the third.

The easiest way to calculate dot-products is to use the DOT function, which takes two vectors as arguments and returns their dot-product as the function value.

The resulting code is:

```
DIMENSION PO(3), PI(3), VO(3), VI(3), DP(3), DV(3)
CALL SUBVEC (PO, PI, DP)
CALL SUBVEC (VO, VI, DV)
TIMTOCA = - DOT(DP,DV)/DOT(DV,DV)
```

So much for the calculations. We have yet to arrange for reading-in the position-velocity data and for printing TIMTOCA. TRAIID provides sub-routines for reading and printing data, and it is recommended that you use them exclusively.

The simplest input routine is IN1; it reads data from a standard-format card, one value per card. You CALL IN1 (X,N), and IN1 will read N cards, storing successive values in (the list) X. A more convenient routine for vector-data, however, is IN3, which reads three values from each data-card. These cards may have any descriptive text punched in columns 1-40, and should have three values punched in col. 41-50, 51-60, and 61-70 in F10.0* format.

A simple printout routine is RITEF; its use is:

```
CALL RITEF (10HNAME/DESCR, VALUES, N)
```

When called in this fashion RITEF will print the 10-character NAME/DESCR, followed by N VALUES, in F-format. If the numbers in VALUES are integers, you should call RITEI, which prints I-format.

* If you punch the decimal, of course, you may place the value anywhere in the field.

A more flexible printout routine is subroutine WRITIT. When using WRITIT, you compose any string of BCD characters (like an ordinary sentence) which contains short strings of zeros where you want successive VALUES to be inserted. Then you CALL WRITIT(VALUE1, INDENT, nHBCDSTRING-), where INDENT controls the left-to-right position of the printed line. You continue to CALL WRITIT (VALUE 2) and CALL WRITIT (VALUE 3), on until you have provided all the VALUES needed to fill the zero-strings -- at this time the line is printed. An example of WRITIT's use appears in Sec. 2.5.

Two subroutines are provided for skipping lines and pages on the printout. They are CALL LSKIP(N) to skip N lines and CALL HEAD (N) to write a page-heading and skip N lines on a new page.

There is one more requirement -- and this is important -- all programs which use TRAID must make a special call of HEAD at the beginning. This is of the form: CALL HEAD (nHPROGRAMNAME PROGRAMDESCRIPTION-). When called in this way, HEAD reads a data-card and performs several "supervisory" tasks:

- Establishes time and page limits (to be enforced on later calls to HEAD)
- Establishes physical constants and unit-scaling factors
- Establishes control parameters for the computation -- e.g., choice of integration methods
- Prints a title page, including the name and description of the program, and the number and description of the problem now being solved
- Assembles a page-heading, to be printed at the top of each page of printout.

Shown on the next five pages are:

- A program to solve our closest-approach problem, complete with input and output and special initial call to HEAD, and arranged to allow multiple cases to be computed. (The call of PREDATA causes the images of the data-cards to be printed.)
- A typical data-deck setup
- The resulting printout.

```

000003      PROGRAM PRIMER1(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPES,TAPE6=OUTPUT)
000003      DIMENSION PO(3),PI(3),VO(3),VI(3),DP(3),DV(3)
000003      CALL PREDATA
000004      CALL HEAD(34#PRIMER1 - FINDS CLOSEST APPROACH -)
000006      CALL HEAD(3)
000010      1 CALL IN3(PO,3)
000012      CALL IN3(VO,3)
000014      CALL IN3(PI,3)
000016      CALL IN3(VI,3)
000020      CALL SUBVEC(PO,PI,DP)
000022      CALL SUBVEC(VO,VI,DV)
000024      TIMTOCA=-DOT(DP,DV)/DOT(DV,DV)
000035      CALL RITEF(4#TIME,TIMTOCA*1)
000040      CALL LSKIP(5)
000042      GO TO 1
000043      END

```

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IMAGES OF DATA-CARDS

	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
CARD	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
1	PI DEMONSTRATION FOR PRIMER 1 -							
2	OBJECT POSITION				0.	10000.	4000.	
3	OBJECT VELOCITY				0.	-4000.	-2000.	
4	INTERCEPTOR POSITION				250.	8500.	4500.	
5	INTERCEPTOR VELOCITY				-100.	1500.	800.	
6	OBJECT POSITION				0.	8000.	4000.	
7	OBJECT VELOCITY				0.	-3900.	-2100.	
8	INTERCEPTOR POSITION				200.	9250.	4900.	
9	INTERCEPTOR VELOCITY				-100.	1300.	400.	

PRIMER1 - FINDS CLOSEST APPROACH -

RUN P1 09/03/69 TIME 20.05.38.

DEMONSTRATION FOR PRIMER 1 -

COMPARATION UNITS	-	METRIC
INTERGRATION METHOD	-	RECTANGULAR
RUNNING TIME LIMIT	-	999 MINUTES
OUTPUT LIMIT	-	999 PAGES

TRAID SYSTEM
GENERAL RESEARCH CORP.
5383 HOLLISTER AVENUE
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRIVEN : -

OBJECT POSITION	0.0000	8000.0000	4000.0000
OBJECT VELOCITY	0.0000	-3900.0000	-2100.0000
INTERCEPT POSITION	200.0000	9250.0000	4900.0000
INTERCEPT VELOCITY	-80.0000	1300.0000	400.0000

END PAGE 2 TIME 0.25960A

PRIMER] - RUN P1

DEMONSTRATION FOR PRIMER 1 -

- END OF RUN -

EXECUTION TIME 0 HRS 00 MIN 00 SEC

2.2 STATE VECTORS

Trajectory computations in TRAIID make use of (augmented) state vectors -- 10-component vector defined as follows:

STATE (1) = time in seconds

STATE (2-4) = position ($\dot{x}-\dot{y}-\dot{z}$) in meters^{*}

STATE (5-7) = velocity ($\ddot{x}-\ddot{y}-\ddot{z}$) in meters^{*}/second

STATE (8-10) = acceleration ($\ddot{\ddot{x}}-\ddot{\ddot{y}}-\ddot{\ddot{z}}$) in meters^{*}/second²

STATE(1) is the time when the body has the given position, velocity, and acceleration.

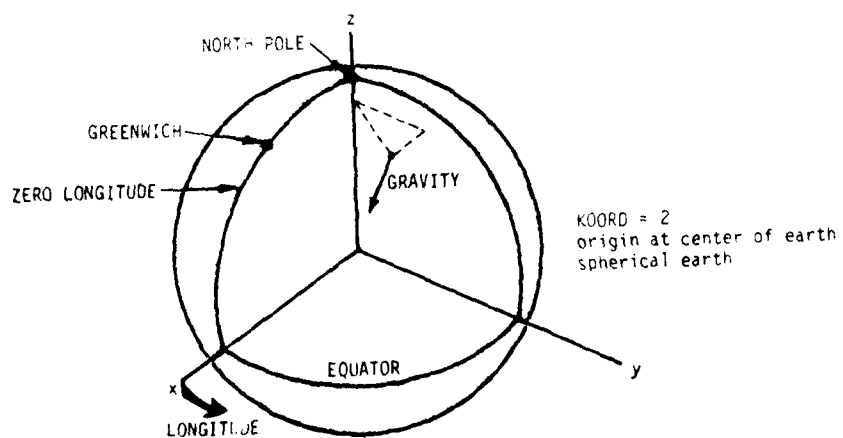
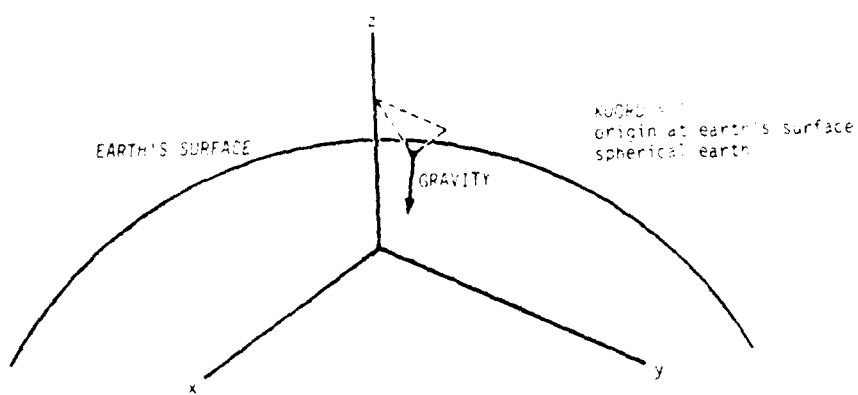
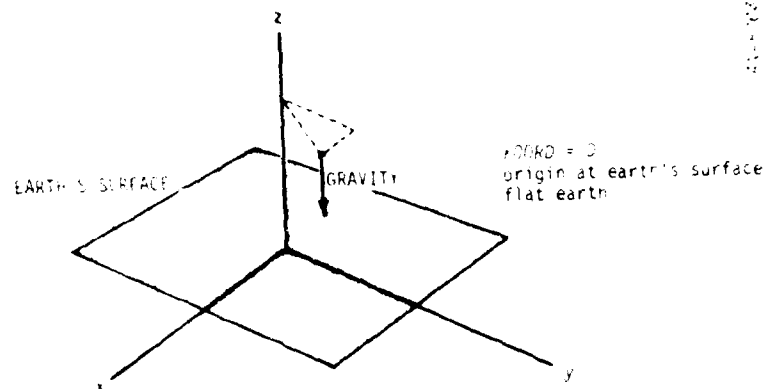
These are measured in a coordinate system which is determined by the control parameter KOORD -- see the figure on the next page. For any TRAIID computation that depends on the altitude, KOORD must be set to the appropriate value: 0, 1, or 2. Normally, KOORD is set to zero (by the special call of HEAD); to change it to some other value N, you simply CALL SETKORD (N).

There are TRAIID routines designed especially for the input and output of state vectors. They allow a variety of (external) coordinate systems; they allow the use of BCD names identifying the vectors; and they will handle all or specified parts of the state vectors.

The state-vector input routine is STIN; it does the following:

- Reads data-cards, extracting any or all of:
 - BCD names of vectors
 - time-component
 - position-components
 - velocity-components
- Transforms coordinates if necessary
- Stores the vector in an input array
- Prints the contents of the data-cards

* Instead of meters, these will be in feet if KUNITS has been set, on the HEAD data card.



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The state-vector printout routine is STOUT--it transforms coordinates if necessary and prints BCD names and/or time and/or position and/or velocity and/or acceleration

The arguments of STIN and STOUT are the same:

- TITLE is a BCD title to be printed as identification
- KFORM is a control code (of 6 digits or less) which specifies the external coordinate system. For example, KFORM = 110 means position plus velocity in x-y-z coordinates and KFORM = 400 means position only in alt-long-lat coordinates.
- NAMES is the location of an array of BCD vector-names. If the thousands' digit of KFORM is zero, a dummy argument may be used for NAMES.
- STATES is the location of the state-vector array
- NST is the number of state vectors to be input or output. If NST is negative, title and column-headings are not printed. If NST is zero, the title and column-headings are printed but no vectors are processed.

In order to illustrate the use of state vectors in TRAILD, let's look at a noisy-radar-observation problem. Let's provide, as input data, a radar location, a target-object position and velocity, and a "state vector" of radar errors. Then we'll print a set of ten noisy position-velocity observations. These observations are produced by subroutine RADAR, as shown in the program listing on the next page.

```

000001 PROGRAM PHIMEX2(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5,TAPE6=OUTPUT)
000003 DIMENSION SR(10),SO(10),OR(10),RO(10)
000004 CALL PREDATA
000005 CALL HEAD(29)PRIMER2 - SHOWS RADAR NOISE -)
000006 1 CALL HEAD(1)
000007 CALL STIN(12)RADAR LOCA -+100,DUMMY,SR,1)
000008 CALL STIN(13)OBJECT TRAJ -+110,DUMMY,SO,1)
000009 CALL STIN(14)RADAR ERRORS -+330,DUMMY,DR,1)
000010 CALL LSKIP(13)
000011 CALL STOUT(20)NOISY OBSERVATIONS -+110,DUMMY,DUMMY,0)
000012 DO 2 K=1,10
000013 CALL RADAR(SC,SR,DR,RO,1)
000014 2 CALL STOUT(DUMMY,110,DUMMY,RO,-1)
000015 GO TO 1
000016 END

```

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IMAGES OF DATA-CARDS

CARD	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
1	P2 DEMONSTRATION FOR PRIMER 2 -							
2	RADAR UPRANGE OF TARGET				0.	50.	0.	
3	OBJECT ON ICHM TRAJECTORY				0.	100.	20.	
4	SPEED = 7071 M/SEC				0.	-7000.	-1000.	
5	POSITION ERRORS (MM*DEG*DEG)				1.	1.	1.	
6	VELOCITY ERRORS (M*DEG*DEG)/SEC				2.	3.	3.	

PRIMER2 - RUN P2

DEMONSTRATION FOR PRIMER 2 -

HADAR 100N -

POSITION COORDINATES		
X KM	Y KM	Z KM
0.000	50.000	0.000

OBJECT TRAJ -

POSITION COORDINATES			VELOCITY COORDINATES		
X KM	Y KM	Z KM	X M/SEC	Y M/SEC	Z M/SEC
0.000	100.000	20.000	0.000	-7000.000	-1000.000

HADAR ERRORS -

POSITION COORDINATES			VELOCITY COORDINATES		
RANGE KM	AZIMUTH DEG	ELEVATION DEG	MAGNITUDE M/SEC	AZIMUTH DEG	ELEVATION DEG
1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	3.000	3.000

NOISY OBSERVATIONS -

POSITION COORDINATES			VELOCITY COORDINATES		
X KM	Y KM	Z KM	X M/SEC	Y M/SEC	Z M/SEC
.596	99.108	20.306	-63.255	-6979.528	-1102.766
-.625	100.544	19.585	46.291	-7017.492	-907.306
.307	99.928	19.734	41.178	-7003.607	-972.690
-.921	100.936	20.148	127.756	-7015.945	-962.496
-.525	99.896	20.398	113.953	-6990.361	-1058.557
-1.140	99.405	20.392	172.298	-6984.509	-1087.290
-.028	99.957	20.541	-70.946	-6993.865	-1058.498
-.773	100.376	19.955	5.999	-7008.017	-962.388
1.396	101.221	19.380	-123.494	-7029.517	-839.772
-1.324	99.308	18.606	291.621	-7005.025	-900.660

2.3 TRAJECTORY INTEGRATION

TRAID integrates trajectories with the following features:

1. thrust, mass, lift, drag, maneuver limits, and delayed response, for up to 3 stages
2. guidance commands, either dynamically computed or pre-selected
3. termination-rule defined by the user

For example, you might (1) define a vehicle with lift and drag only, (2) input some preselected maneuver commands, and (3) ask for the vehicle's trajectory to be integrated until it reaches some specified altitude, or some specified speed, or some specified heading, or some other criterion.

Or you might (1) describe a rocket with three stages of thrust, lift, and drag, (2) provide a proportional-navigation routine which computes guidance commands toward a target object, and (3) request integration of the trajectory for a specified time interval, or other criterion.

In both of the above examples, a single call of one subroutine will produce the requested trajectory, as a collection of successive state vectors (the first vector represents the start of integration, and the last represents the state where the termination-condition is attained).

The rocket description is contained in an array usually named C and dimensioned 3 (stages) by 16 (descriptors). These descriptors, again, are parameters such as thrust, mass, lift, drag, response, etc. for each stage. Another array, usually named CP and singly-dimensioned, contains staging schedule and guidance information.

There is a TRAID subroutine (FLIN) designed to read information from data-cards, and store it in the C and CP arrays. FLIN takes 4 arguments:

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- TITLE, a BCD title, ending on a dash
- MODE, a three-digit number
 - a. first digit controls reading of thrust/mass data
 - b. second digit controls reading of drag/response data
 - c. third digit controls reading of preselected maneuver commands
- C } rocket-descriptor arrays
- CP } where data is to be stored

For data of types (a) and (b) above, a more complete description appears under subroutine FLIN in Sec. IV. In the case of type (c) data, for preselected maneuvers, you punch on cards the capitalized entities in this command: "pull ANC g's (in a direction normal to velocity and described by PSI and PSIDOT) until parameter NAME reaches a value of VAL." Typical examples are:

<u>ANC</u>	<u>PSI</u>	<u>PSIDOT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>VAL</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>
25	+90°	0	VEL.EL.	-45°	"Dive at 25 g's until you're heading at 45°."
10	0	60 deg/s	TIME INT	6.0	"Turn a 10-g barrel roll in 6 seconds."

Any number of the maneuver commands may be stacked -- they will be performed sequentially.

The TRAID routine which carries out the trajectory integration is subroutine FLIGHT. When you call FLIGHT, you must provide:

- C and CP arrays to describe the rocket and its guidance, and the STATES array to be filled with subsequent state vectors.
- the names of three other subprograms:
 - One to calculate commanded acceleration -- e.g. FLIER
 - One to calculate actual acceleration -- e.g. FLAC or RV
 - One to interpret the termination condition -- e.g. FOAL

- integration control parameters: a time step, a parameter name and value for termination, and NOUT (which causes a vector to be inserted into the STATES array every NOUT-th time step).
- NST, which serves two purposes: it advises FLIGHT how many vectors you expect will be stored in STATES, and it tells your program how many vectors actually were stored there.

To illustrate the above points, the program on the next page calls FLIN to input a rocket description and again for a set of maneuver commands -- then it calls FLIGHT to integrate a trajectory and STOUT to print it.

Notice these items:

- The dimension of CP must be $20+5 \cdot N$ to allow N maneuvers.
- FLAC, FLIER, and FOAL must appear in an EXTERNAL statement.
- An initial position and velocity must be set up in STATES.
- Before calling FLIGHT, NST is set to the size of STATES.
- After returning from FLIGHT, NST contains the number of vectors.
- FLIGHT is asked to integrate in 0.1-second steps until the altitude reaches 40 km, and to insert every 10th vector in the STATES array.

```

000003 PROGRAM PRIMAR3(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPK,TAPK6=OUTPUT)
000004 DIMENSION C(10,10),CP(10),STATES(10,100)
000005 PATH=NL+LAC+FLTR+ETAL
000006 CALL PRECATA
000007 CALL HEAD(26+PHIMER - FILES A ROCKET -1)
000008 CALL HEAD(1)
000009 CHET=0.0
000010 CALL FLIN(11+INT PERH -+230+C,CP)
000011 CALL HPA(1)
000012 CALL STING(9+STARTING POSITION -+110+DUMMY,STATES,1)
000013 CALL FLIN(11+COMMAND -+001+C,CP)
000014 *ASTRO
000015 CALL FLIG(1+FLAC,FLIF,STATES,C,CP,0.1,FOAL+00000,1,1+ALTITUDE,
000016 10,AST)
000017 *CALL STOT(12+TRAJECTORY -+113+DUMMY,STATES,AST)
000018 GO TO 1
000019 END

```

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VALUES OF PARAMETERS

	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
CARD	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
1	01 DEMONSTRATION AIR CRUISE 1							
2	VACUUM THRUST, LB				160000.	40000.	0	
3	NOZZLE AREA, SQ IN				146.	72.	0	
4	INITIAL MASS, LB				4000.	4000.	0	
5	FINAL MASS, LB				4000.	2000.	0	
6	BURN TIME, SEC				4.	10.	0	
7	DEP AREA, SQ FT				4.	1.5	0	
8	MACH .5 DRAG COEFF				1.5	1.	0	
9	MACH 1 DRAG COEFF				1.5	1.	0	
10	MACH 3 DRAG COEFF				1.	.7	0	
CARD	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	
11	MACH 10 DRAG COEFF				.5	.4	0	
12	LIFT LIMIT (STRUCTURAL), G'S				2.5	10.	0	
13	ATTACK LIMIT (STABILITY), DEG				2.5	5.	0	
14	CM/IA COEFF, 1/DEG				1.	1.	0	
15	CM/IA COEFF, 1/DEG SQ				0.1	0.2	0	
16	ROCKET LAUNCH LOCATION	0			1.	5.	0.	
17	LAUNCH DIRECTION				1.	2	.9	
18	STRAIGHT 5.	0.	0.		TIME	SEC	2.	
19	PITCH 10.	00.	0.		VEL. EL.	DEG	15.	
20	CLIMB 2.	-90.	0.		TIME INT	SEC	1.	
CARD	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
21	TURN LEFT 15.	180.	0.		VEL. AZ.	DEG	105.	
22	COAST 0.	0.	0.		TIME	SEC	0000.	
23	END DATA							

PRIMER3 - RUN P3

DEMONSTRATION FOR PRIMER 3 -

INT PRMR -

	STAGE ONE	STAGE TWO	STAGE THREE
VACUUM THRUST, LB	10000.000	8000.000	6.000
NOZZLE AREA, SQ IN	144.000	72.000	1.000
INITIAL MASS, LB	8000.000	4000.000	0.000
FINAL MASS, LB	5000.000	2000.000	0.000
BURN TIME, SEC	6.000	10.000	0.000
REF AREA, SQ FT	4.000	1.000	0.000
WASH 1A DRAG COEFF	.400	.400	0.000
WASH 1B DRAG COEFF	1.500	1.000	0.000
WASH 2A DRAG COEFF	1.000	.700	0.000
WASH 2B DRAG COEFF	.400	.400	0.000
DET LIMIT (STURD) H4L + G-S	2.000	10.000	0.000
ATTACH LIMIT (STURD) H4L + G-S	2.000	5.000	0.000
FLYR COEFF, 1/DEG	1.000	1.000	0.000
FLYRZ COEFF, 1/DEG	.100	.200	0.000

[illegible]

• • • • •

RESCUEE CUMULATIVE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	

[illegible]

100

TIME	SE	2.
08:00	SE	35
08:15	SE	35
08:30	SE	35
08:45	SE	35
09:00	SE	35
09:15	SE	35
09:30	SE	35
09:45	SE	35
10:00	SE	35
10:15	SE	35
10:30	SE	35
10:45	SE	35
11:00	SE	35
11:15	SE	35
11:30	SE	35
11:45	SE	35
12:00	SE	35
12:15	SE	35
12:30	SE	35
12:45	SE	35
13:00	SE	35
13:15	SE	35
13:30	SE	35
13:45	SE	35
14:00	SE	35
14:15	SE	35
14:30	SE	35
14:45	SE	35
15:00	SE	35
15:15	SE	35
15:30	SE	35
15:45	SE	35
16:00	SE	35
16:15	SE	35
16:30	SE	35
16:45	SE	35
17:00	SE	35
17:15	SE	35
17:30	SE	35
17:45	SE	35
18:00	SE	35
18:15	SE	35
18:30	SE	35
18:45	SE	35
19:00	SE	35
19:15	SE	35
19:30	SE	35
19:45	SE	35
20:00	SE	35
20:15	SE	35
20:30	SE	35
20:45	SE	35
21:00	SE	35
21:15	SE	35
21:30	SE	35
21:45	SE	35
22:00	SE	35
22:15	SE	35
22:30	SE	35
22:45	SE	35
23:00	SE	35
23:15	SE	35
23:30	SE	35
23:45	SE	35
24:00	SE	35

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

[illegible]

2.4 ORBITS

TRAID offers an alternate representation of position-velocity -- namely Keplerian orbits. It is true that most of the geometric calculations and all of the trajectory integration take place in the rectangular state-vector coordinates. Even so, there are some problems and parts of problems which can be solved more easily by using orbits; and in many problems the easiest solution involves both state vectors and orbits, and frequent interchanges between the two.

TRAID uses an orbital-element set to describe a Keplerian orbit. By convention, this is a 10-component vector; it can describe either an elliptical or hyperbolic orbit.

The subroutine which reads and/or prints orbital-element vectors is subroutine ORIO. It takes 5 arguments:

- A BCD title
- A 3-digit control code. If the first digit = 0, ORIO prints but does not read data-cards. If it = 1, ORIO does both. If the second and third digits = 0, the 3rd argument may be a dummy.
- A list of names (may be dummy)
- Location where orbital elements are stored
- Number of orbital-element sets to be input/output

The typical uses of orbits fall into two categories: transforming from state vector(s) into orbit, and transforming back from an orbit to a state-vector.

For the first of these transformations, TRAID offers two options. Subroutine ORB1 creates an orbital-element vector from the (1) time, (2) position, and (3) velocity in a state vector.

The second option is ORB2, which passes an orbit through the positions of two state vectors (using the time at one of them) and satisfies one other requirement:

- Flight-time is a specified value
- or Flight-time excess above minimum-energy is a specified value
- or Speed at one of the positions is a specified value
- or Velocity-elevation at one of the positions is a specified value

To "reenter" from orbit into state-vector form, you call ORBP with one extra parameter. You may choose between:

true anomaly	(MODE = 0)
radius (increasing)	(MODE = 1)
radius (decreasing)	(MODE = 2)
time	(MODE = 3)
altitude (increasing)	(MODE = 4)
altitude (decreasing)	(MODE = 5)

If you want only the time when one of the above parameters reaches a given value, you may use the function ORBTIME.

Some illustrative uses of the orbit routines are shown in the example in the next section.

2.5 EXAMPLE

On the following pages is a sample program which exercises most of the features discussed throughout Secs. 2.1-2.4. This program finds the closest approach between an ICBM-type object and an interceptor which is launched when the object descends to some specified altitude, flies a pre-selected maneuver until it reaches 50 km altitude, and then goes "into orbit." During the search for closest approach, both bodies are described by orbital elements -- these must be converted to state vectors for each trial solution.

Notice the following items in the sample program:

- There are many 10-vectors; ST is dimensioned 10×20 , providing room for 20 successive states; CP is dimensioned 45, allowing 5 maneuver phases.
- FLAC, FLIER, FOAL must be declared in an EXTERNAL statement.

- The use of Keplerian orbits, in conjunction with atmospheric flight, demands that KOORD be set to 2.
- The object's trajectory is to be determined by launch and impact-points, and a MODE-VALUE pair for ORB2.
- The time for interceptor launch is determined by an input object altitude. The object's orbit time is reset so that this altitude is reached at time = zero.
- The interceptor's performance, its preselected maneuver, and its launch site are read in, and its clock ST (1,1) is set to the launch time = zero.
- Before calling FLIGHT, MAX is set to 20, the size of the ST array; FLIGHT inserts every 50th vector into ST and stops at 50 km altitude with MAX now containing the actual number of vectors in ST. The trajectory is printed and a set of orbital elements is produced.
- In searching for closest approach, we start at the time the interceptor reached 50 km and we will search until we find positions within 1 second (TCLOSE) of closest approach.
- For each iteration, we obtain state vectors (S0 and S1) from each orbit, compute the differences DP and DV, and find the current TIMTOCA. If this is greater than TCLOSE, we reset TIMTRY and repeat.
- When we find a TIMTOCA which is less than TCLOSE, we advance the positions linearly for that time, find the position difference, and print the time and miss-distance.
- There are three routines (which appear after statement 2G) which have not been described yet:
 - CALL VECLIN (a,A,b,B,C) produces a 3-vector C which is a linear combination of the 3-vectors A and B -- i.e., $\vec{C} = a\vec{A} + b\vec{B}$
 - X = XMAG (A) returns the length of 3-vector A.
 - CALL CEASE (12HBCDMESSAGE-) prints a BCD message, then prints a run-ending page, and stops the program.

INTERCEPTOR LAUNCHER

	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
CARD	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
1	04 DEMONSTRATION FOR PHASE 4							
2	ICRM LAUNCH SITE	0		0.	0.	0.	75.	
3	ICRM TARGET SITE	0		90.	90.	90.	0.	
4	WFE FOR ORHP			0.				
5	VELOC FOR ORHP			11.		DEG		
6	ICRM ALT WHEN INTERCEPTOR IS LAUNCHED			200.		RM		
7	ICRM THRUST, LB			10000.		8000.	0	
8	NOZZLE AREA, SQ IN			100.		72.	0	
9	INITIAL MASS, LB			4000.		4000.	0	
10	FINAL MASS, LB			4000.		2000.	0	
CARD	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
11	ICRM TIME, SEC			0.		10.	0	
12	ICRM AREA, SQ IN			0.		1.5	0	
13	WFE FOR ORHP			0.		0.5	0	
14	VELOC FOR ORHP			1.5		1.	0	
15	VELOC FOR ORHP			1.		0.7	0	
16	VELOC FOR ORHP			0.5		0.4	0	
17	LEFT LIMIT INTERCEPTOR			0.5		10.	0	
18	ATTACK LIMIT INTERCEPTOR			0.5		0.	0	
19	ICRM AREA, SQ IN			1.		1.	0	
20	ICRM AREA, SQ IN			0.1		0.2	0	
CARD	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
21	STATION	0.	0.	0.	TIME	SEC	2.	
22	STATION	10.	90.	0.	VEL. EL.	DEG	75.	
23	STATION	0.	90.	0.	TIME INT	SEC	1.	
24	STATION	15.	100.	0.	VEL. AZ.	DEG	105.	
25	STATION	0.	0.	0.	TIME	SEC	0000.	
26	STATION	0.	0.	0.	TIME	SEC	0000.	
27	INTERCEPTOR LAUNCH LOCATION	0		0.	90.00	-0.0		
28	INTERCEPTOR LAUNCH VECTOR			1.	90.	00.		
29	INTERCEPTOR TIME STEP			1.				

PRIMER# - 000000

DEMONSTRATION FOR PRIMER# -

- ORIGIN IS AT CENTER OF ROUND EARTH (COORD#2) -

OBJECT LAUNCH SITE -

POSITION COORDINATES		
ALTITUDE KM	LONGITUDE DEG	LATITUDE DEG
0.000	0.000	79.000

OBJECT IMPACT SITE -

POSITION COORDINATES		
ALTITUDE KM	LONGITUDE DEG	LATITUDE DEG
50.000	90.000	0.000

MODE FOR ORR2
VALUE FOR ORR2

4.0000
33.0000 DEG

1 .5749587 AFTER SCALING1

OBJECT ORBIT -

LONG. OF ASCENDING NODE DEG	INCLINATION DEG	ANG. OF PERIGEE DEG	SEMI- MAJOR AXIS KM	ECCEN- TRICITY	TIME AT PERIGEE SEC	PERIOD SEC	SEMI- MAJOR AXIS KM
-90.000	75.000	315.345	3803.455	.550104	-857.897	4195.416	5622.101

ICM ALT WHEN INTERCEPTOR IS LAUNCHED

200.0000 KM

1 200000.0 AFTER SCALING1

PRIMER - RUN P6

DEMONSTRATION FOR PRIMER 4 -

INTERCEPTOR PERFORMANCE -

	STAGE ONE	STAGE TWO	STAGE THREE
VACUUM THRUST, LB	140000.000	80000.000	0.000
NOZZLE AREA, SQ IN	144.000	72.000	0.000
INITIAL MASS, LB	8000.000	4000.000	0.000
FINAL MASS, LB	5000.000	2000.000	0.000
BURN TIME, SEC	6.000	10.000	0.000
REF AREA, SQ FT	4.000	1.000	0.000
MACH .5 DRAG COEFF	.500	.500	0.000
MACH 1.0 DRAG COEFF	1.000	1.000	0.000
MACH 2.0 DRAG COEFF	1.000	.700	0.000
MACH 3.0 DRAG COEFF	.500	.400	0.000
LIFT LIMIT (STRUCTURAL) G'S	2.000	10.000	0.000
ATTACH LIMIT (STABILITY) DEG	2.000	5.000	0.000
CN/A COEFF, 1/DEG	1.000	1.000	0.000
CN/AZ COEFF, 1/DEG S	.300	.200	0.000

	MANEUVER AMPLITUDE GRAVITIES	MANEUVER DIRECTION DEGREES	DIRECTION RATE DEG/SEC	CRITERION FOR TERMINATION OF MANEUVER		
				PARAMETER	UNITS	VALUE
STRAIGHT	0.000	0.000	0.000	TIME	SEC	2.000
PITCH	10.000	90.000	0.000	VFL, EL	DEG	35.000
CLIMB	2.000	-90.000	0.000	TIME INT	SEC	1.000
TURNLEFT	15.000	180.000	0.000	VFL, AZ	DEG	105.000
COAST	0.000	0.000	0.000	TIME	SEC	9999.000

INTERCEPTOR LAUNCH SITE -

POSITION COORDINATES			VELOCITY COORDINATES		
ALTITUDE KM	LONGITUDE DEG	LATITUDE DEG	MAGNITUDE M/SEC	AZIMUTH DEG	ELEVATION DEG
0.000	90.050	-4.000	1.000	90.000	80.000

INTEGRATION TIME STEP

.1000

PRIMER 4 - RUN PA

DEMONSTRATION FOR PRIMER 4 -

INTERCEPTION TRAJECTORY -

TIME SECONDS	POSITION COORDINATES			VELOCITY COORDINATES		
	ALTITUDE KM	LONGITUDE DEG	LATITUDE DEG	MAGNITUDE M/SEC	AZIMUTH DEG	ELEVATION DEG
0.000	-0.000	90.50	-0.400	1.000	00.000	00.000
2.000	0.375	90.050	-0.500	380.001	00.000	70.000
2.000	0.775	90.050	-0.500	380.001	00.000	70.000
4.000	2.332	90.050	-0.500	980.111	00.000	60.000
6.000	3.367	90.050	-0.500	1190.000	00.000	60.000
8.000	3.367	90.050	-0.500	1190.000	00.000	60.000
10.000	8.550	90.050	-0.500	1860.819	00.000	57.000
12.000	17.100	90.050	-0.500	3090.060	00.000	40.000
14.000	23.100	90.050	-0.500	3360.053	00.000	30.000
16.000	23.100	90.050	-0.500	3360.053	00.000	30.000
18.000	25.020	90.050	-0.500	3330.175	00.000	30.000
20.000	25.020	90.050	-0.500	3330.175	00.000	30.000
22.000	27.120	90.040	-0.500	3310.703	02.750	30.000
24.000	30.000	90.030	-0.500	3233.002	101.000	30.000
26.000	45.000	90.000	-0.500	3187.702	100.750	30.000
28.000	50.000	89.990	-0.500	3170.140	105.000	30.000

AT TIME 37.39, MISS DISTANCE IS 9.003 KM -

NORMAL EXIT -

3.0 TRAID GENERALITIES

The remarks in this section are intended to fill the gap between the Sec. 2.0 Primer, which was deliberately simplified and incomplete, and the Sec. 4.0 Subroutine Listings, which do not present a coherent view of TRAIID. To state it another way, if Sec. 4.0 describes the building block routines making up the TRAIID family, this section provides the blueprint for assembling them and the mortar which holds them together.

On the following pages, arranged by subject matter, are described TRAIID's operating principles, some comparative evaluations, and hints for use.

3.1 PROGRAM CONTROL

Operating principles are:

- Execution-time-limit and printout-page-limit may be input via data-card; exceeding either limit causes run termination and (normal) exit to the monitor.
- Endfile marks on the input cause run termination and (normal) exit to the monitor -- this feature may be overridden if you wish to continue computing after an EOF. (See function CHEKFIL.)
- Error conditions arising during TRAIID calculations -- such as failure to converge -- cause run termination and (normal) exit to the monitor; this feature may be overridden (if, for example, you wish to abandon the current case and proceed to read data for the next case) -- see function MISTAKE.

COMPKG. This is a main program which reads FORTRAN cards from the input file, inserts COMMON packages among them as needed, and writes the FORTRAN-plus-COMMON on a file named MERGED. See Sec. 5.1 for typical deck setup using a COMPKG 'control' card.

PREDATA/MORDATA. If you want to have all your data cards printed at the beginning of your run, call PREDATA. When using PREDATA, you must call it before any other TRAIID input routine, and you must call it only once. Normally, your main program card will specify TAPE5=INPUT; if using PREDATA, this should be simply TAPE5.

If you want to be able to edit your data-cards (in order to run successive cases), you may call MØRDATA. This routine writes an edited set of data-cards on TAPE5; editing may be accomplished by matching columns 1-20 of an old data card, or by more explicit requests to insert or delete specified numbers of cards. When using MØRDATA, your main program must provide a buffer for TAPE4. The complete rules for this data-editing routine may be found under PREDATA/MØRDATA in Sec. 4.0.

HEAD. The first TRAIØ routine called -- except for PREDATA -- should be CALL HEAD (NHPKØGRMNAME PROGRAMDESCRIPTION-). At this call, HEAD reads a data card containing:

- A run number and run description, which together with PROGRAMNAME, PROGRAMDESCRIPTION, the time, the date, and the page number, are written at the top of each page.
- Parameters which control the calculations--i.e., KSTINT and KUNITS (see Sec. 5.6).
- Optional execution-time-limit and printout-page-limit--these limits are enforced by HEAD when HEAD is called upon to skip a page on the output. If no value (zero or blank) is input for (either or) these limits, then HEAD will not cut your job off; this does not affect the monitor system's cutoffs.

It is on the occasion of this special call that HEAD sets up values for the physical constants used in the calculations, prints a title page, and sets KOORD to zero (see SETKØRD, next).

SETKØRD. TRAIØ's interpretation of coordinate systems depends on KOORD (see the figure in Sec. 2.2). There are in TRAIØ three areas of sensitivity to KOORD:

- Atmosphere models, embodied in DNSITY and GRAV
- Calculation of altitude, as in ALTF
- Interpretation of radar measurements in subroutine RADAR

Since the special call of HEAD causes KOORD to be set to zero, you have to CALL SETKØRD (N) to give it a nonzero value.

SETKØRD also offers entry points convenient for (re)setting KSTINT, KUNITS, AND WBODY.

CHEKFIL. All TRAID input routines use function CHEKFIL to test for EOF on input. Normally, CHEKFIL will exit upon an EOF. To disable this automatic exit, CALL SETIFEFF (1); to reenable, CALL SETIFEFF (0). While the automatic exit is disabled, you ought to check for the occurrence of an EOF by looking at the number of endfiles, N = NUMFILS (DUMMY), after every call of an input routine.

WHEN. This routine prints elapsed computer time.

MISTAKE. All TRAID routines with error conditions call TRADERR, which prints an appropriate message and exits to the monitor. To disable this automatic exit, CALL SETIFER(1); to reenable it, CALL SETIFER(0). While the automatic exit is disabled, you ought to check for errors by consulting the number of errors, N = MISTAKE (DUMMY). [You might use this feature if you wish to proceed to a subsequent case even if there is an error in a previous case.]

Q8ERROR. This routine is called by TRADERR to write the trace of calling programs; it prints the name of, and relative address in, each subprogram in the chain back to the main program.

CEASE. Subroutine CEASE provides a convenient way to print a message, a run-termination page, and exit to the monitor -- all in one CALL statement. Example:

```
IF (NTRIES .GT. LIMIT) CALL CEASE (19HbITERATION FAILEDb-)
```

3.2 INPUT

Operating principles are:

- When data is read in, it is normally printed immediately in its original form. Thus, in normal operation, the printout shows exactly what data was used.
- If an endfile is found, normally an exit is made to the monitor -- this may be overridden, however.
- Data-cards are typically divided into 10-column fields, with BCD description on the left and numbers on the right, frequently beginning in column 31 or 41.
- All numbers are punched with decimal points: they will be converted to integers internally if appropriate.

- If 'OLD DATA' appears in column 1-8 on a data-card, printing and further reading are suppressed and no data is transferred into core (until the next call of an input routine).
- If 'END DATA' appears in column 1-8 on a data-card, this stops open-end reading (such as the reading of already-named variables in UGETIT and the reading of preselected maneuvers in FLIN).
- Some input routines accept a BCD title (which must end on a dash) to be printed above the table of printed data.
- Some input routines will read and return names from the left ends of data-cards -- typically, the NAMES are read from column 1-30, and they are stored in an array NAMES (5,LINES).
- Some input routines allow their printing to be suppressed.
- Some input and output routines use a SETUP array, which contains an output format and column-headings for up to ten 12-column print-fields. This SETUP array is assembled by subroutine OUTSET, and used by INCOL and OUTCOL. If you call OUTSET, you must provide a SETUP which is dimensioned (82).
- All input is read from logical unit 5 -- except for PREDATA, which reads from INPUT and writes on 5.

FLIN. Subroutine FLIN reads rocket-performance data and preselected maneuvers. Its operation is controlled by the 3-digit MODE, as follows:

- The first digit triggers the reading of either 0, 1, 5, or 7 cards describing thrust, mass, and burning schedule.
- The second digit, for values 0 through 4, triggers the reading of either 0, 2, 5, 9, or 11 data-cards describing axial and normal force coefficients, maneuver limits, and response. If this digit is a 5, FLIN reads 11 data-cards (as for 4), then calls IN1 to read an integer N from another data-card, and proceeds to read N more data-cards in the standard FLIN format. If this option is used, the C array should be dimensioned (3, 16 + N).
- The third digit triggers the open-end reading of preselected maneuvers. Reading continues until (1) a mark is found in

column 71-72 of the last card of actual data, or (2) 'END DATA' is found in column 1-8 of the card after the last card of actual data. To allow room for N phases of preselected maneuver, CP must be dimensioned $(20 + 5N)$: if there are no maneuvers, the dimension may be only (13). Note that it is no longer necessary that the last maneuver have an unreachable goal.

If you call FLIN for a rocket to be launched at a time other than zero, you should set $CP(7) =$ desired launch time, before calling FLIN.

ORIO. Subroutine ORIO reads orbital-element sets, which may be punched by hand (but rarely are), or which ORIO will punch for you if you call it with $MODE = 2XX$.

STIN. The TRAID routine which is designed to read state vectors is subroutine STIN. It will read time/position/velocity data in a variety of (external) coordinates, such as:

x - y - z
r - θ - ϕ
R - A - E
alt - long - lat

The choice of coordinates is implied by the 10's and 100's digits (KP and KV) in the second argument of the CALL statement -- but these may be overridden by KP and KV punched in columns 71-72 of the data-card. States read by STIN are always transformed to standard state-vector form--note that the converse of this rule does not apply to STOUT. STIN stops reading when it finds an 'END DATA' card, and resets LINES to the actual number read.

IN1, IN3. Subroutine IN1 reads N values, one value per card, and scales it by either (1) multiplier/divisor punched in column 51-70, or (2) unit-name punched in column 51-53. If the second argument N is positive, data is left in floating-point form; if negative, it is converted

to integer form and an asterisk is printed on the printout; if N is zero, one card is read and the BCD characters in column 41-50 are returned. Subroutine INJ reads N values, three values per card, with no scaling capability. If the required number of values is satisfied in the 'middle' of a card, the values on the rest of that card are ignored.

INMV. Subroutine INMV reads from one data card a mode and a value --e.g., for use by ORP2 or ORBP. The value may be input in such units as DEG, NMI, etc., if the appropriate name is punched on the data card.

INDO. This is a routine which sets up and controls 'looping' variables. A call of INDO causes it to read data-cards which define the loop-variables -- the cards say "let X vary from A to B in a manner M." The manner M may be either linear or geometric progression or random; and the loops may be nested or concurrent. Later calls cause INDO to advance the variables to their next values. Note that (1) if all your loops are random, INDO cannot terminate and you must stop it, and (2) the loop variables are real (floating-point) variables and they must be stored contiguously in core.

UNAMIT/UGETIT. TRAID provides a routine for the purpose of changing the values of variables named on data-cards -- this allows you to delay the decision on variables-to-be-updated until data-punching time.

Subroutine UNAMIT has the following features:

- The 'changeable' variables must appear individually in calls to UNAMIT -- on these calls, UNAMIT saves the address of the variable and the name which appears in column 1-10 of the data-card, and of course, stores the value in the appropriate location.
- The changeable variables need not be contiguous, and the names on the data-cards need not match names which are built into the program -- they only need to be self-consistent.
- Data-values may be scaled by multiplier/divisor or by unit-name (as in IN1).
- Data-values are converted to integers if the name in column 1-10 begins with a letter I through N.
- After UNAMIT has built its table of changeable variables, you CALL UGETIT to cause data-cards to be read, their names matched, their values scaled and stored in the appropriate locations.
- Either 'END DATA' or 'OLD DATA' in column 1-8 on the card after the last card of actual data, will cause UNAMIT/UGETIT to stop reading and return.
- Up to 30 changeable variables are allowed.

INDEC/ININT/INALF/INNEW. TRAITD has a format-free input routine which allows the mixing of descriptive text with numerical data, and also allows repetition factors.

You call INDEC or ININT with an ARGument location and a quantity N: cards will be read and interpreted until N data-values have been accumulated and stored in ARG (they will have been converted to integers if you called ININT). Only legal number fields are considered; a number field will be ended on a blank or any illegal character, such as a letter ≠ E, a second dot, etc. If a number field ends on a left parenthesis, that number is interpreted as a repetition factor, which applies to everything between that left parenthesis and the next right parenthesis that terminates a number field. On a subsequent call, INDEC/ININT resumes scanning the card-image where the scan was left off during the previous call, and reads new cards as needed to accumulate N values.

Entry INALF returns N words of BCD data from input cards. For each field, leading blanks are skipped, and the field ends on (1) the 10th character, (2) a comma, (3) a blank, or (4) column 80 of the data-card.

Entry INNEW sets a switch that prohibits the resumption of scanning of the current card -- so that on the next call INDEC, ININT, or INALF will read a new card instead of proceeding with the current one.

TITLIN. This routine reads a title card in 8A10 format; the title might then be used in calls to TITLER or SUBHEAD.

INCOL. Subroutine INCOL reads data by a format which corresponds to the SETUP array assembled by subroutine OUTSET. Data may be converted by F, I, A, or O-conversion (see OUTSET). Note that INCOL assumes DIMENSION DATA (N, LINES) where N is implied by the contents of SETUP. If INCOL finds an END DATA card, it stops reading and resets LINES to the actual number of lines read.

CHEKFIL. Function CHEKFIL checks for an endfile and (1) if there isn't any, returns, or (2) if there is one, then exits to the monitor or, if control flag IFEOF is set, returns. Typical usage is:

```
READ (5,f) list
IF (CHEKFIL (5) ) return control
```

OLDDATA. This is the subroutine which TRAIID input routines call, upon finding 'OLD DATA' in column 1-8 on a data-card.

3.3 OUTPUT

Principles of operation:

- TRAIID output routines count lines-printed and skip automatically to a new page when appropriate. The number of lines per page may be specified on the data-card read during the special call of HEAD (see Sec. 5.7); if not specified, HEAD sets it to 57 lines per page.
- Some output routines accept a BCD title, to be printed, usually above a table of data. The first word of this title:
 - If blank, causes no printing but a 2-line skip.
 - If 1H*, in some cases, prevents all the printing which would normally be done upon this CALL.
 - If an ordinary string of characters, implies that this is a bona fide title which either is 14 words long or is terminated by a dash (after the 10th character).
- Some output routines use the SETUP array which is assembled by subroutine OUTSET. The SETUP array contains an output-format and BCD column-headings. It is the mechanism by which TRAIID produces its standardized tabular printout, which is diagrammed on the next page. By selective calls to OUTSET, any or all of the 10 data-fields may be used.
- Some routines allow suppression of all printing (see TITLE = 1H*, above) or suppression of parts of the printout, as follows:
 - TITLE = blank, described above.
 - LINES (the number of vectors to be printed), if negative, suppresses printing of TITLE and column-headings.
 - LINES = 0 suppresses printing of the data, but TITLE and column-headings will be printed.
 - All output is written on logical unit 6, except by SETPLOT which the calling program controls.

DIAGRAM OF TYPICAL TRAIT
TABULAR-PRINTOUT FORMAT

← 120 print-columns →

BCD TITLE ENDING ON A DASH -					
HEADING FOR FIELD 1	HEADING FOR FIELD 2	HEADING FOR FIELD 3	etc	etc	HEADING FOR FIELD 10
xxx	x.xx	xx			xxxxxx
xxx	x.xx	xx			xxxxxx
+12 col→	+12 col→	+12 col→			+12 col→

NUMERIC CONVERSION IN EACH DATA-FIELD MAY BE:

E12.4	b±9.1234±123
E11.2,1X	bb±9.12±123b
F11.6,1X	+999.123456b
F11.3,1X	+999999.123b
F10.0,2X	±999999999bb
I8,4X	±99999999bbb
I10,2X	±999999999bb
O12	77777777777
2XA8,2X	bbABCDEFGHbb
1XA8,A2,1X	bABCDEFGHPQb

(see subroutine OUTSET)

- Some routines allow vectors to be identified by 30-character names, from an array NAMES (5, LINES).
- Routines are provided which you may call in order to skip lines or pages.
- It is intended that in ordinary circumstances, your program need not contain its own WRITE statements and formats, but should let TRAIT do the printing.

ORIO. Subroutine ORIO prints (or punches) orbital-element sets. When printing, the vectors may be identified by (1) time in ORBEL(1), (2) BCD name in ORBEL(1), or (3) the vector's sequence-number. When punching (KR = 2), ORIO produces cards which can be read-in when ORIO is called by a later program (with KR = 1).

STOUT, STALE. Subroutine STOUT is designed to print a set of state vectors, either in standard form or a few variations thereof. The vectors may be identified by 30-character names, and further identified by (1) time in STATE(1), (2) BCD name in STATE(1), or (3) the vector's sequence-number. Standard form state vectors may be printed in x-y-z coordinates (KP = 1). Printing of nonstandard forms is described in the following table:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Coords for Printout</u>	<u>Form of STATE</u>	<u>How STATE is transformed from the standard form</u>
KP=2	r, θ , ϕ	polar	CALL STREP (STNDRD, STATE, +N, X)
KP=3	R, A, E	polar	" " " " " "
KP=4	alt, long, lat	polar	" " " " " "
KP, KV, & KA>5	(as for KX-5)	(special)	User's program places a position-deviation in STATE(5-7) or a velocity-deviation in STATE(8-10).
KV=5	r, θ , ϕ	polar	CALL STREP (STNDRD, STATE, +N, X)

STOUT performs half the work of printing; it calls STALE to calculate the scaled-for-output vectors.

LSKIP. This is the line-skipping routine.

HEAD. When you CALL HEAD(N), this routine (1) checks against the time and page limits and exits if appropriate, (2) skips to a new page and writes a page-heading, and (3) skips N lines on the new page. If N is zero, HEAD prints a run-end page, and returns.

SUBHEAD. Subroutine SUBHEAD is called by HEAD just after printing the heading on a new page--and SUBHEAD prints any subtitles that have been established. The way to request a subtitle is to CALL SUBHEAD (n, BCDSUBTITLE) where n is the subtitle number (≤ 3). Subtitles may be changed or deleted by other calls of SUBHEAD.

CEASE. Called with a BCD message, CEASE will write the message and terminate your program's execution.

TITLER. This routine will print a message; you specify how many columns it is to be indented, and you may either allow (+) or suppress (-) centering in the remaining columns.

COUNOUT. There are two special situations in which COUNOUT is useful.

Before your program prints N lines of output (on logical unit 6), calling COUNOUT(N) will cause the line-count to be updated, and the old page to be ejected and a new one titled if necessary.

If your program is designed to input-compute-print for an unknown number of successive cases, and you want the next case's input to appear on a new page, then you should CALL COUNOUT(-60) before recycling to the input routine. To illustrate:

```
input common data
10 input data for a case
compute and print for this case
CALL COUNOUT(-60)
GO TO 10
```

RITEF/RITEI/RITEA/RITEO. Designed for debugging-output purposes, this routine prints a 10-character description plus a specified number of data-values, converted by E-or-F, I, A, or O conversion respectively. This routine may be turned off or turned back on by calling RITEOFF or RITEON; and it counts and prints (1) the total number of times called and (2) the number of times called with the current 10-character name.

OUT1, OUTN. To write a short message (ending on the 40th character or a dash) and either 1 or N data-values, you may call OUT1 or OUTN respectively. The output-conversion formats are chosen by the same code as used in subroutine OUTSET. In subroutine OUTN, sequential data-values are normally printed left-to-right, five values per line; if N is negative, however, they will be arranged top-to-bottom in five columns.

RYDIT, WRITIT. These two routines can be used to insert and print a few data-values anywhere in a line of descriptive text. This text is a string of any BCD characters; the text-string should contain substrings of zeros where you want successive data-values to be printed. [These substrings may contain a decimal, but they must begin with a zero.] Both RYDIT and WRITIT proceed to encode a data-value into BCD characters, inserting them into the text-string and taking proper account of the size of the data-value versus the size of the zero-string and the location of the decimal if any. One data-value is thus inserted into the text-string each time the routine is called; the text-plus-all-values is printed when it is completed. Differences in usage are:

- RYDIT requires that the mode (real or integer) of the data-value be specified; WRITIT deduces the mode from the apparent magnitude.
- WRITIT's interpretation of INDENT is the same as in TITLER; RYDIT does not center, but does simple indenting only.
- The text-string for RYDIT may be up to 120 characters long and it must end on an entire blank word; WRITIT allows 136 characters in length and termination on either a blank word or a dash.
- RYDIT must be instructed "do not print, but wait until the text-string is filled" (by setting MODE negative); WRITIT searches the text for unfilled zero-strings and waits-or-prints automatically.
- RYDIT inserts the encoded data-values directly into the text-string, which is an array stored in the calling program -- this means that (1) RYDIT may be used to assemble more than one text-string concurrently, but (2) after a given text has been filled with data and printed, its zero-strings must be restored for subsequent use. WRITIT, on the other hand, saves the text-string internally; this means that it must not be used "in parallel," but must be allowed to completely fill and print one text before starting on the next one (or restarting on the same one).

WHEN. This routine will help if you are investigating the computer-time usage of a program. For both central processor and peripheral processors, it prints both the cumulative time (since beginning of job) and the elapsed time (since the last call). It also prints the sequential number of this CALL, the name of, and the relative address in the calling routine.

OUTCOL. Subroutine OUTCOL is the routine which prints arrays by the format, and with headings, in a SETUP array. OUTCOL assumes that the data is in an array dimensioned (N,LINES) where N is implied by the format in SETUP.

OUTSET. This is the subroutine which assembles the 82-word SETUP array, containing an output format followed by printfield-headings for up to ten 12-column fields.

3.4 VECTORS AND COORDINATES

The TRAIID routines which manipulate vectors are here divided into (a) those which work on 3-component vectors only, and (b) those which work on standard and nonstandard-form state vectors.

1. 3-Vectors Only

DOT. Dot-product.

CROSS. Cross-product.

CROS1. Cross-product, made unit-length.

UNITV. To make unit-length.

XMAG. Length of vector.

AXVEC. Sets up either Kth coordinate vector, or (if $K' = 0$) null vector.

PROJ. Projection of a vector onto a given direction.

SEPA. Angle between vectors.

SUBVEC. Difference between vectors.

VECLIN. Linear combination of two vectors, stored in a third.

VECSUM. Linear combination of two vectors, added to a third.

AZF. Azimuth angle between vector and the x-axis.

ELF. Elevation angle between vector and the xy-plane.

LOCLAX. Sets up a triplet of unit vectors, aligned with given vectors -- e.g., local coordinates at radar on spherical earth.

2. 10-Vectors

ALTF. Altitude of a state-vector-position.

GRAV. Returns gravitational acceleration (3-vector) for a given state-position.

RADAR. Produces a set of noisy radar observations, using as inputs: (1) a set of object positions, (2) a radar location, and (3) a radar-error vector. The error-vector is interpreted in radar polar coordinates. The radar observations are returned in either (1) absolute x-y-z coordinates, or radar polar coordinates, based on the radar, with (2) azimuth measured from the x-axis and elevation measured from the xy-plane, or (3) azimuth measured from east toward north and elevation measured from the horizon.

STREP. Transforms a set of vectors between standard state-vector form and polar-coordinate form $(t, r, \theta, \phi, \dot{r}, \dot{\theta}, \dot{\phi}, \ddot{r}, \ddot{\theta}, \ddot{\phi})$.

SITEP. Performs earth-rotation on a state vector.

EULANG. Produces direction-cosines (10 by 3) from Euler angles, and vice versa.

TRNSFM. Transforms a state vector, using (10 by 3) direction-cosine array.

3.5 TRAJECTORY INTEGRATION

Principles of Operation:

- TRAJD trajectory integration takes an initial state-vector and produces subsequent state vectors which are stored adjacent to the first.
- The user specifies the guidance commands -- these may be pre-selected or computed dynamically.
- The user specifies the vehicle's characteristics, such as thrust, mass, lift, drag, response to commands, etc.
- The user specifies a terminating condition for the flight -- e.g., "stop when ALTITUDE is 40 km," or "stop when TIME INTERVAL is 3.0 seconds."
- The flight may be computed by rectangular (KSTINT = 0) or Runge-Kutta (KSTINT = 1) integration -- KSTINT may be input on HEAD's special data-card, or set by calling SETINTG.
- Flight may go forward or backward (DTS negative in call of FLIGHT) in time. (Each state vector has the appropriate time stored in its first component, of course.)

FLIGHT. This is the executive routine for the trajectory integration task. FLIGHT must be called with three subprogram names as arguments:

- GUIDE, a subroutine which accepts as inputs CP and the current state-vector, and returns a guidance command in CP(1-3), a time-step, and an iteration counter. For this purpose you may use FLIER (described below) or you may write your own routine.
- AXEL, a subroutine which accepts a guidance command in CP(1-3), and stores an actual acceleration in components 8-10 of the current state vector. Typically, AXEL accounts for thrust, lift, drag, and response. For this purpose you may use either FLAC or RV (described below) or you may write your own routine.
- GOALFN, a function which returns the numerical value, from the current state vector, of the parameter defined by NGOAL. For this purpose you may use FOAL (see below), or you may write your own function.

When passing subprogram names as arguments (FLIER, FOAL, etc.) you must not forget to declare them in an EXTERNAL statement.

In the call of FLIGHT, your program supplies a STATES array, (1) of which the first state vector is the beginning state of the trajectory integration, and (2) into which FLIGHT inserts (some of) the successive state vectors as the integration proceeds. The number of vectors inserted into STATES is controlled by DTS, NOUT, and of course the nature of the vehicle, the trajectory, and the terminating goal.

Since FLIGHT integrates until your goal is reached, there exists the danger of over-filling the STATES array. To help diagnose this condition, it is recommended that before calling FLIGHT, you set the last argument NSTATE = the number of vectors that will fit in the STATES array. Then if the number of vectors inserted into STATES exceeds that initial value of NSTATE, FLIGHT prints a message -- notice that FLIGHT keeps on integrating until the trajectory-goal is reached (or until something gets clobbered by the overflowing STATES array).

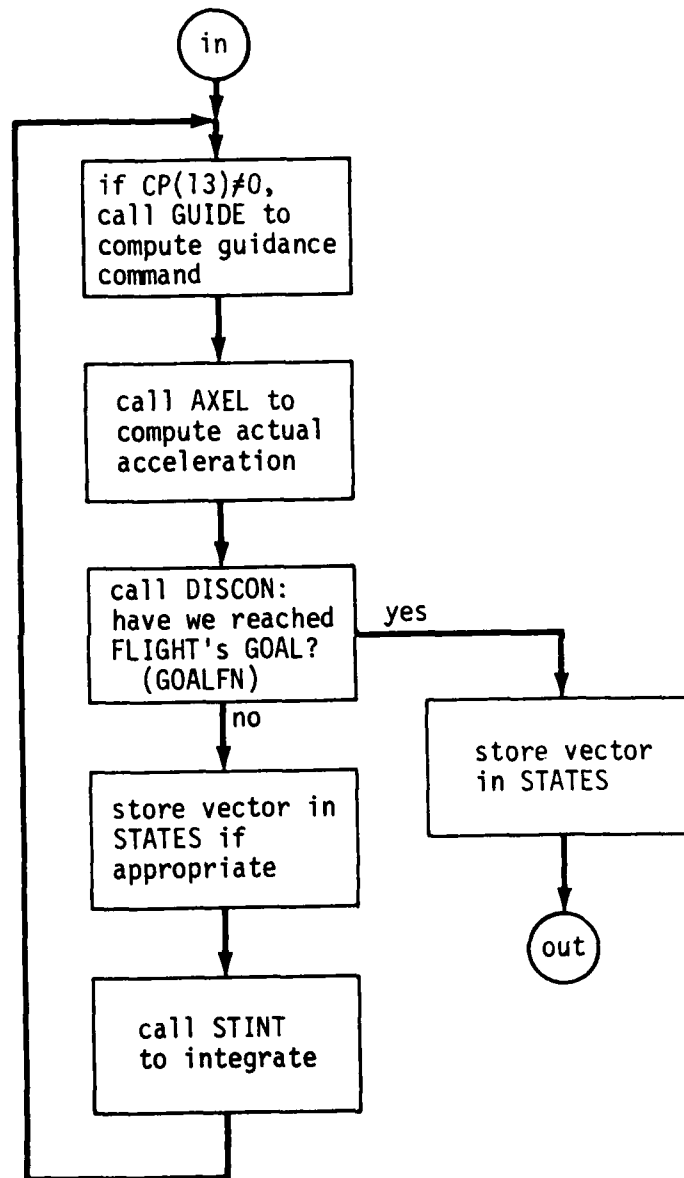
While integrating, there will be discontinuities in the trajectory -- one upon reaching your terminating goal, and perhaps others due to sudden changes in the guidance command. On these occasions, FLIGHT integrates past the discontinuity and then tries to fly back to it. It is necessary therefore that the GOAL-criteria have a continuous first derivative in the region of the discontinuity. To illustrate, a GOAL of velocity elevation = 90° will never work (because no heading has a velocity elevation of $90 + \epsilon$), and a GOAL of velocity elevation = 89° will work reliably only if the product of turning rate (deg/s) and time-step (s) is less than 1° .

If NOUT is positive, the state vector at the above discontinuities, plus the states at stage separation and ignition times, will be stored in the STATES array (as well as the periodic states every NOUT time steps). For NOUT negative, all of these extraordinary states are omitted: and if NOUT is zero, only two vectors are returned: the initial and final states.

A simplified flow-chart of FLIGHT's operation is on the next page.

SIMPLIFIED FLOW CHART FOR FLIGHT

AW-8887



FLIER. This routine is designed to perform the GUIDE function for FLIGHT. It interprets the preselected maneuver commands (which have been read into the CP array by FLIN, called with third-digit MP = 1) in trajectory coordinates, and sets up in CP(1-3) the commanded acceleration in x-y-z coordinates. The CP array must be at least 13 words long, even if no maneuvers are specified -- if there are N maneuvers, the length of CP must be $20 + 5 \cdot N$. FLIER allows sudden changes in the guidance command; therefore it uses an iteration-control flag to communicate with FLIGHT, and it returns a time-step DTE designed to reach the guidance-discontinuity. Note that FLIER uses FOAL. If FLIER finishes a maneuver-phase and finds that the next phase is undefined, it sets CP(13) to zero so that FLIGHT will not call FLIER anymore.

FLAC, RV. These routines are both intended as AXEL-routines in FLIGHT -- both set up an actual-acceleration which includes commanded acceleration and vehicle performance characteristics. Subroutine RV computes this actual acceleration for bodies with no thrust and no response, but only drag; when using RV, the C-variable does not need to be an array but may be a single number--namely the ballistic parameter in kg/m^2 if KUNITS=0, or in lb/ft^2 if KUNITS=1. (Hint--you can input this (in lb/ft^2) via IN1 if you punch 'PSF' in column 51-53 on the data-card.)

Subroutine FLAC provides a much broader vehicle-model than RV does. It uses the C and CP arrays to determine thrust, mass, maneuver limits, and response, and calls DNSITY, GRAV and SONIC for models of atmospheric density, gravity vector, and sound speed. For aerodynamic coefficients, FLAC uses functions CAXIAL and CNORML (which in turn refer to the C-array to compute the axial and normal-force coefficients). CAXIAL and CNORML are provided in the TRAIL library, but of course you may write your own. Note that if you do write your own, and if you want to use a larger C-array, you should:

- Remember to dimension C appropriately in your main program
- Not tamper with any of the existing C-parameters 1-6, 11-12, 15-16.

- Input any extra parameters by calling FLIN with second-digit LD = 5 (don't forget the IN1-type card which specifies how many extra parameters follow).

FOAL. This function is designed to perform the GOALFN task in FLIGHT. It interprets the termination criterion NGOAL, then computes the current numerical value of the corresponding parameter, from the state vector. Note that FOAL is used explicitly by FLIER, while FLIGHT uses whatever function is specified in the CALL statement -- which usually is FOAL again, but may be another function if you want to write one. Most of the values FOAL returns are continuous functions; two kinds are not continuous:

Value is between — and — NGOAL criterion

$-\pi/2$	$+\pi/2$	PHI ELEVATIO LATITUDE VEL. EL. ACC. EL.
$-\pi$	$+\pi$	THETA AZIMUTH LONGITUD VEL. AZ. ACC. AZ.

CAXIAL, CNORML. These functions produce axial and normal-force coefficients from mach-number, attack-angle, the C-array, and stage number. [See note under FLAC (above) about writing your own versions of these.]

DISCON. This routine chooses a time-step to try to reach a trajectory discontinuity.

STINT. This is the routine that performs the integration by either rectangular or Runge-Kutta methods (controlled by KSTINT which is in common-block BASCON and is read from HEAD's special data-card). STINT does all its communication with FLIGHT through COMMON variables, not through arguments.

DNSITY, SONIC, GRAV. These routines provide FLIGHT with information about the real world. Note that DNSITY and GRAV are sensitive to KOORD.

UPSTATE. This routine advances a state vector to a given time, using constant acceleration.

TRPSTA. This subroutine interpolates between a pair of state vectors, to establish another state vector at a given time.

3.6 ORBITS

TRAID computes Keplerian orbits using an orbital-element 10-vector; the first of these is not used by TRAID except it may be input and output, the tenth is not used either, and the second through ninth form a redundant set describing the orbital ellipse or hyperbola. Routines which establish orbital-element vectors (ORB1, ORB2, RORB2, and ORIO) always set up the whole redundant set, so that you may use any convenient combination of them.

ORB1, ORB2, RORB2. These routines calculate orbital elements from state vectors: ORB1 uses STATE (1-7); ORB2 uses STATE1 (1-4), STATE2 (2-4), and one other parameter (for which you have four options); RORB2 uses the same inputs as ORB2, but you have six options. Both ORB2 and RORB2 store the appropriate time in STATE2 (1).

ORBP, ORBTIME, ORBTIM, ORBPD. These routines use orbital elements as inputs and produce various answers in state-vector space. ORBP, with one other parameter (your choice of six), produces a STATE(1-7); ORBTIME, with another parameter (your choice of six) produces clock time; ORBTIM, with another parameter (choice of four), produces time-since-perigee; ORBPD, with time, produces partial derivatives (dimensioned 6×6) of STATE (2-7) with respect to ORBEL (2-7).

3.7 MISCELLANEOUS

DATEF. Returns BCD date in the form 'MM/DD/YY'.

DTIMEF. Returns BCD time-of-day in the form 'HH·MM·SS'.

KALLER. Returns the name of, and relative address in, the N-th level calling routine.

LOC2. Returns (address of 2nd arg) - (address of 1st arg) + 1.
Typical usage:

```
N = LOC2 (START, END)
CALL XMIT (-N, 0, START)
```

LOCFL. Returns (field length) - (address of arg) + 1.

MIXER, XMIXER. Provide a convenient way to store integers in floating-point arrays, and vice versa.

FDIV. Replaces an illegal operand (infinite or indefinite) with a zero.

PACBIT. Packs and unpacks data.

KSHFT, SHFT. Shifts a word to right or left, filling with zeros.

INDMAX, INDMIN, INDEQU. May be used to scan a list, returning the index of:

- INDMAX--the numerically largest element (the first one if there are more than one of the largest value);
- INDMIN--the numerically smallest element (the first one if there are more than one of the smallest value);
- INDEQU--the first element that matches a given match word.

RNV. Returns a quasi-normally distributed variable.

KONVERG. This routine does the tedious part of an iteration, choosing new values for the independent variable, and testing for divergence and excessive tries. KONVERG is initialized by a call of KONVSET; KONVERG stores its information in the calling program and therefore you can stack any number of iteration loops.

MINIMIZE. This function works just like KONVERG except that it searches for a minimum value instead of a zero value, and that it assumes the function is parabolic (near the minimum) instead of linear (near zero).

TFLITE, TFLYTE. Returns a flight-time between two points: TFLITE assumes that (1) thrust and drag may be adequately represented by an initial speed and time-to-attain-that-speed, and (2) gravity is constant; TLFYTE dispenses with the second assumption, but is only one-quarter as fast in execution.

SONIC, DNSITY. Provide models for sound-speed and atmospheric density.

TRPLATE. Performs N-point interpolation in a monotonic list.

SETSCAL. Computes appropriate endpoints for the axes of a plot.

SETPLOT, PLOTT. Produce plots on the printer. The primary differences are:

- SETPLOT must be called with each x-y pair (data need not be stored in a table) and a character to be plotted (63 choices including blank). Characters may be added below or to the right of the previous character, which allows building up labels. Any number of traces may be plotted. SETPLOT uses a COMMON block of 663 cells.
- PLOTT works from a table of data, and assigns to each trace (up to 6 traces) a preset character. Once your data is arranged into tabular form, you can easily plot various columns versus each other, and you can easily plot a histogram instead of a single trace.

MATDIAG. Sets up a square matrix with a given vector on the diagonal.

MATSCAL. Multiplies a matrix by a scalar.

MATFLIP. Transposes a square matrix (into the same location).

MATRANS. Transposes a matrix, storing in another matrix.

MATNVRT. Inverts a matrix

MATADD, MATSUB. Add and subtract matrices.

MATMULT. Multiplies two matrices.

MATIGEN. Calculates eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

MATPANP. Produces a submatrix by selecting and reordering specified rows and columns from the original matrix.

JACOBI. Is a more general form of MATIGEN.

4.0 TRAID SPECIFICS

In this section are the complete FORTRAN listings of all TRAIID routines. Information which was too subtle for the Primer (Sec. 2.0) or was too detailed for the Generalities (Sec. 3.0), will be found in this section. With luck, specific questions may be answered by the explanatory comments in each routine; as a last resort the answers can be found in the source code itself.

ALTF

```

      FUNCTION ALTF(STATE)
      SOURCE DATE 67-0726  BRAND NEW CODE
C
C
C      RETURNS ALTITUDE OF POSITION IN STATE(2=4)
C
      CCOMPKG,BASCON
      COMMON /BASCON/
000003      1  PRGRM,  KPAGE,  LINE,  TOFDAY,  RUN,  RUNIN(6),
      2  MSG,  FLAG,  DATE,  MAXTH,  MAXPG,  MAXLN,
      3  KLASS,  KGROUP,  KUNITS,  KSTINT,  KOORD,  IFEOF
      4  .NDFILE
C
      CCOMPKG,CONCON
      COMMON /CONCON/
000003      1  PI,  SRD,  SLV,  SMF,  SKP,  RBODY,
      2  SACC,  GCON,  WBODY,  HMOZRO,  TWOPI,  MAPP
C
000003      DIMENSION STATE(10),P(3)
C
000003      CALL AMIT(3,STATE(2),P)
000006      IF(KOONU=1) 1,2,3
000011      1 A = P(3)
000013      GO TO 4
000013      2 P(3) = P(3)+RBODY
000015      3 A = XMAG(P)-RBODY
000021      4 ALTF = A
000023      RETURN
000023      END  ALTF
```

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AXVEC

```

C      SUBROUTINE AXVEC (K,V)
C      SOURCE DATE 67-0720  BRAND NE# CODE
C      RETURNS VECTOR V = UNIT VECTOR IN K-DIRECTION
C      OR V = NULL-VECTOR IF K = 0
C
000004  DIMENSION V(3)
C
000004  V(1)=V(2)=V(3)=0.
000007  IF(K.GT.0) V(K)=1.
000012  RETURN
000013  END AXVEC

```

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AZF

```
000003 C
000003 C
000003 C
000013 C
000020 C
000020 C

FUNCTION AZF(X) BRAND NEW CODE
SOURCE DATE 66-0101
RETURNS THE AZIMUTH ANGLE OF VECTOR X
ANGLE MEASURED FROM X-AXIS, POSITIVE TOWARD Y-AXIS
ITS VALUE IS BETWEEN -PI AND +PI.

DIMENSION X(3)
AZF=0.
IF(X(1).EQ.0..AND.X(2).EQ.0.) RETURN
AZF=ATAN2(X(2),X(1))
RETURN
END AZF
```

9
10
11
12
13
14
15

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CAXIAL

```

FUNCTION CAXIAL (VMACH,ALF,C,K,CP)
C SOURCE DATE 68.1205 USE PDIV WHEN DENOMINATOR MAY BE ZERO 68.0311
C SOURCE DATE 68.0311 ADD 5-TH ARGUMENT
C SOURCE DATE 68.0310 CHANGE DRAG PROFILE TO FORM  $CX=Z \cdot X / (VMACH \cdot Y)$ 
C SOURCE DATE 67.0707 ADAPTED FROM FLAC OF 66.0001
C
C RETURNS AXIAL -FORCE COEFFICIENT, AT MACH NUMBER VMACH AND
C ATTACK ANGLE ALF, FOR A VEHICLE DESCRIBED BY THE K-TH STAGE
C OF THE C ARRAY
C
000010 DIMENSION C(3,16)
000010 DATA (V1=0.5), (V2=1.0), (V3=3.), (V4=10.)
C
000010 IF (VMACH.GT.V1) GO TO 2
000013 CAXIAL=C(K,7) S RETURN
000015 2 IF (VMACH.GT.V2) GO TO 4
000021 CAXIAL=C(K,7) + (VMACH-V1)/(V2-V1) * (C(K,8)-C(K,7)) S RETURN
000032 4  $Z=(V4-V3)/(V3-V2) \cdot PDIV((C(K,8)-C(K,9))/(C(K,9)-C(K,10)))$  68.1205
000054  $V=PDIV((Z-V4)/(Z-V2))$  68.1205
000063  $X=(C(K,8)-C(K,9)) \cdot (V3-V1) \cdot (V2-V1)/(V3-V2)$ 
000100  $Y=C(K,8) \cdot PDIV(X/(V2-V1))$  68.1205
000113 CAXIAL=Z \cdot PDIV(X/(VMACH \cdot Y)) 68.1205
000124 RETURN
000125 END CAXIAL

```

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CEASE

SUBROUTINE CEASE (MESSAGE)
SOURCE DATE 67-0726 BRAND NEW CODE
PROVIDES A MESSAGE (AS IN TITLER) AND AN EXIT
ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS CALL IT

C
C
C
C

000003
000006
000010
000011

CALL TITLER (1,MESSAGE)
CALL HEAD(0)
CALL EXIT
END CEASE

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CHEKFIL

```

* FUNCTION CHEKFIL (LUN)
* SOURCE DATE 68.0209          CONVERT TO CDC 6400          68.0209
* SOURCE DATE 66.1215          NOFILE=1, AND IFEOF=0 IN DATA STMT
* CALLS EXIT OR SETS EOF FLAG IF ENDFILE ON LOGICAL UNIT LUN
*
* *** NOTE - IF AN ENDFILE HAS BEEN FOUND, THEN CHEKFIL WILL
*           EXIT UNLESS -IFEOF- HAS BEEN SET NON-ZERO
*
* TO LEARN NUMBER OF ENDFILES WHICH HAVE BEEN READ,
*   NUNUMFILS(DUMMY)
* TO RESET TO L THE NUMBER OF ENDFILES,
*   CALL SETNFIL(L)
* TO RESET TO L THE ENDFILE-CONTROL SWITCH IFEOF,
*   CALL SETIFEFIL(L)
*
CCOMMON /BASCON
000003      COMMON /BASCON/
1  PROGRAM, KPAGE, LINE, TOFDAY, RUN, RUNID(6),
2  MSG, FLAG, DATE, MATH, MAXPG, MAXLN,
3  KCLASS, KGROUP, KUNITS, KSTINT, KOORD, IFEOF
4  ,NOFILE
C
000003      DATA (NOFILE=0), (IFEOF=0)
000003      EQUIVALENCE (AEG,IEO)          66.1215
C
000003      CHEKFIL =0.
000004      IF (IEOF,LUN) 10,40
000007      10 IF (IFEOF) 30,20
000012      20 CALL HEAD(0)
000014      CALL EXIT
000015      30 NOFILE=NOFILE+1
000017      CHEKFIL =1.0
000020      40 RETURN          66.1215
                                68.0209
C
000022      ENTRY NUNFIL S
000030      IEO=NOFILE
000032      CHEKFIL =AEG
000033      RETURN          68.0209
                                68.0209
C
000034      ENTRY SETIFE F
000042      IFEOF=LUN
000044      RETURN          68.0209
C
000046      ENTRY SETNFIL
000054      NOFILE=LUN
000055      RETURN          68.0209
C
000057      END CHEKFIL

```

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CNORML

```

C      FUNCTION CNORML (VMACH,ALF,C,K,CP)
C      SOURCE DATE 68.0311  ADD 5-TH ARGUMENT
C      SOURCE DATE 67.0707  ADAPTED FROM FLAC OF 66.0601
C
C      RETURNS NORMAL-FORCE COEFFICIENT, AT MACH NUMBER VMACH AND
C      ATTACK ANGLE ALF, FOR A VEHICLE DESCRIBED BY THE K-TH STAGE
C      OF THE C ARRAY
C
000006  DIMENSION C(3,16)
C
000006  CNORML=ALF*(C(K,13)+ALF*C(K,14))
000013  RETURN
000013  END  CNORML

```

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```

PROGRAM COMPKG
C SOURCE DATE 69.0709 WRITE ENHANCED MESSAGE AMID MERGED CARD IMAGES
C SOURCE DATE 69.1205 PRINT COMPKG CARD BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER
C SOURCE DATE 69.0301 HEND NEW CODE
X (
C ASSIGN BUFFERS
X INPUT=4000,
X OUTPUT=2022,
X MERGED=4000,
X TAPE1=OUTPUT,
X TAPE1=INPUT,
X TAPE2=INPUT,
X TAPE1=MERGED)
C
C LOADED VIA CONTROL CARD, THIS PROGRAM READS FORTHAN MACROS
C (FG - PACKAGES OF COMMON STATEMENTS) FROM INPUT, THEN READS
C FORTHAN SOURCE CODE FROM INPUT, AND WRITES THAT SOURCE CODE
C (INCLUDING THE APPROPRIATE MACROS) ON FILE MERGED.
C EACH MACRO IS A SET OF CARDS PRECEDED BY A NAME-CARD WITH
C MACRONAME IN COL 1-10, AND FOLLOWED BY A CARD WITH ENDCOM
C IN COL 1-6. THE LAST SUCH ENDCOM CARD IS FOLLOWED BY A CARD
C WITH ENDALL IN COL 1-6, AND NEXT IS THE FORTHAN CODE IN WHICH
C THE MACROS ARE TO BE INSERTED. IN PROCESSING THIS CODE,
C THE PROGRAM LOOKS FOR CARDS WITH COMPKG IN COL 1-8, TAKES
C THE MACRONAME FROM COL 9-18, AND WRITES THE CARD IMAGES OF THE
C CORRESPONDING MACRO, EMBEDDED AMONG THE FORTHAN CARDS, ON MERGED.
C UPON READING AN ENDCOM, THE PROGRAM REWINDS MERGED AND EXITS.
C TYPICAL USE OF THIS PROGRAM IS IMPLIED BY THE TYPICAL DECK SETUP ...
C CONTROL CARDS JOB, ...
C (REC 0) COMPKG,
C FUN,S,,MERGED.
C LGO.
C 7/8/9
C MACROS PLUS COMNAME1
C FORTHAN COMMON /A/ X,Y,Z
C (REC 1) ENDCOM
C COMNAME2
C COMMON /I/ M,D,G,K
C INTEGER M & EQUIVALENCE (G,K)
C ENDCOM
C ENDALL
C SUBROUTINE M(I,J)
C COMPKG,COMNAME2
C COMPKG,COMNAME1
C DO 20 L=1,10
C ETC...
C 7/8/9
C DATA (REC 3) DATA CARDS
C
C DIMENSION ANWAY( 4000),LOW(62),LHI(62),NAME(62),NAND( 9)
C COMMON ANWAY
C INTEGER ANWAY
C DATA (MAAARAY = 4000)
C DIMENSION MSG(14,7)
C DATA MSG =
C
C 1 31H PARITY-CHECK ON LHM INPUT , 69.0709
C 2 31H COMMON STATEMENTS EXCEED ANWAY. 69.0709
C 3 31H PARITY-CHECK ON SOURCE INPUT , 69.0709
C 4 31H NEVER HEARD OF (NAME) , 69.0709
C 5 31H COMPKG (NAME) INSERTED , 69.0709
C 6 31H PARITY-CHECK ON COMMON INPUT , 69.0709
C 7 31H TOO MANY COMMON PACKAGES ) 69.0709
C
C LUN=10 & NUN=1 & MUN=2
C KA=1
C NCOM = 0
C MCH=BM1 COMPKG & WHITE(61,1) KBCU
C CALL AMIT(1,DATEF(KDATE),KDATE) 69.0709

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```

000024 10 NCOM=NCOM+1
000026 *GO=1
000027 IF(NCOM.GT.2) GO TO 114
000032 LUN=NCOM+8
000034 *K=K+7
000035 102 READ(LUN,1) (AHAY(K),K=K+K)
000050 1 FORMAT(BA10)
000050 IF(EOP,NUN) 800,100
000053 106 GO TO :1062,1064,1064,KGO
000062 1062 IF(AHAY(KA).EQ.BMENCALL ) GO TO 110
000065 1004 K=K+7
000067 IF(KH.GT.MAAAHAY) GO TO 102
000072 IF(AHAY(KA).EQ.BMENCCUM ) GO TO 112
000074 110 K=K+1
000076 KB=K+8
000077 KGO=2
000100 GO TO 102
000101 112 LMI(NCOM)=KB-H
000104 L=LOW(NCCM)-8
000105 NAME(NCOM)=AHAY(L)
000107 IF(NCOM.LT.2) GO TO 115
000111 DO 114 JC=2,NCOM
000113 IF(NAME(JC-1).EQ.NAME(NCOM)) NAME(JC-1)=-1
000117 114 CONTINUE
000122 115 IF(KGO.EQ.3) 110,10
C
000127 116 NCOM=NCOM-1
C
C
000131 30 HEAD(MUN,2) KAHU
000137 2 FORMAT(AA,7A10,A2)
000137 IF(EOP,MUN) 10,34
000142 34 WRITE(LUN,2) KAHU
000150 IF(NAMC.NE.BMCCOMPKG) GO TO 30
000152 IF(NCOM.LT.1) GO TO 34
000155 DO 34 N=1,NCOM
000156 IF(NAME(N).EQ.KAHU(2)) GO TO 40
000160 36 CONTINUE
000162 34 MSG(3,4) = KAHU(2)
000164 *WRITE(61,1) (MSG(K,4),K=1,4)
000174 *WRITE(LUN,1) (MSG(K,4),K=1,4)
000207 GO TO 30
69.0709
C
000210 *K = LOW(1)
000212 44 MSG(2,5) = NAME(N)
000214 *WRITE(61,1) (MSG(K,5),K=1,4)
000226 48 KB = K+7
000230 *WRITE(LUN,1) (AHAY(K),K=KA+KB)
000243 IF(KA.GE.LMI(N)) GO TO 50
000246 KA = KB+1
000250 GO TO 48
68.1205
C
000250 50 *WRITE(LUN,2) KAHU
000256 CALL XMIT(-9,1M,KAHU)
000261 KARD()=IMC
000263 KARD(M)=DATE
000264 WRITE(LUN,2) KAHU
000272 GO TO 30
68.1205
69.0709
69.0709
69.0709
69.0709
68.1205
C
C
000273 60 END FILE LUN 5 MERIND LUN
000277 CALL EXIT
C
C
C
000300 102 WRITE(61,1) (MSG(K,2),K=1,4)
000312 GO TO 810
C
000313 104 WRITE(61,1) (MSG(K,3),K=1,4)
000325 GO TO 810
C
000326 846 K=K+7
000330 KGO=3
000331 GO TO 112
C
000332 108 WRITE(61,1) (MSG(K,6),K=1,4)
000344 GO TO 104
C
000345 114 WRITE(61,1) (MSG(K,1),K=1,4)
C
000357 110 CALL EXIT
000360 END COMPKG

```

COUNOUT

```

000000 SUBROUTINE COUN OUT (LINES)
000001 SOURCE DATE 68.0209          CONVERT TO COC 6400
000002 SOURCE DATE 67.0601          BRAND NEW CODE
000003
000004 SKIPS PAGE AND COUNTS LINES FOR PROGRAMS WHICH WRITE OUTPUT
000005 TYPICAL USE IS TO CALL COUNOUT (N) BEFORE WRITING N LINES OF OUTPUT
000006 IF N IS NEGATIVE PAGE SKIP IS SUPPRESSED - THIS MIGHT BE USED WHEN
000007 YOU WANT NEXT INPUT TO APPEAR ON NEW PAGE, BUT IF THERE IS
000008 NO MORE INPUT, YOU WANT TO AVOID THE EXTRA PAGE.
000009
000010 CCOMPXG,BASCON
000011 COMMON /BASCON/
000012 1  PHOGHM,  KPAGE,  LINE,  TOFHAY,  RUN,  RUNID(6),
000013 2  MSG,  FLAG,  DATE,  MAXM,  MAXPG,  MAXLN,
000014 3  CLASS,  KGROUP,  KUNITS,  KSTINT,  KOORD,  IFEOF
000015 4  ,NDFILE
000016
000017 C
000018 IF (LINE+LINES.GT.MAXLN) CALL HEAD(2)
000019 LINE=LINE+LINES
000020 RETURN
000021 END COUNOUT

```


CROSS

```

C      SUBROUTINE CROSS (A,B,C)
C      SOURCE DATE 67.0711  BRAND NEW CODE
C
C      RETURNS C, THE CROSS PRODUCT  A X B
C      FOR ENTRY CROSS1. RETURNS C UNITIZED
C
000005  DIMENSION A(3),B(3),C(3)
C
000005  KROSS=1
000006  GO TO 10
C
000006  ENTRY CHOS1
000015  5 KROSS=0
000016  10 C1=A(2)*B(3)-A(3)*B(2)
000024  C2=A(3)*B(1)-A(1)*B(3)
000030  C(3)=A(1)*B(2)-A(2)*B(1)
000035  C(2)=C2
000037  C(1)=C1
000040  IF(KROSS) RETURN
000042  C1=SQRT(C1**2+C2**2+C(3)**2)
000052  C(1)=C(1)/C1
000054  C(2)=C(2)/C1
000055  C(3)=C(3)/C1
000057  RETURN
000057  END CROSS

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DATEF

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DATEF

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```

                                IDENT    DATEF
                                000010  PROGRAM LENGTH
                                BLOCKS
                                000000  000010  PROGRAM*  LOCAL
                                ENTRY POINTS
                                000001  DATEF
                                EXTERNAL SYMBOLS
                                CPC
                                *  SOURCE DATE 68.0200      CONVERT TO CDC 6400
                                *  RETURNS DATE IN 10 CHARACTERS
                                ENTRY    DATEF
                                VFD      30/SLDATEF.30/1
                                DATEF    BSZ      1
                                SX4      R0
                                SA4      =SANS
                                RJ      =ICPC
                                VFD      10/3CTIM.1/1.1/1.6/0.12/1.6/0.10/ANS
                                SA5      =SANS
                                ZR      XS.*
                                SX4      XS
                                JP      DATEF
                                END
                                034511  UNUSED STORAGE      15 STATEMENTS      3 SYMBOLS
000000  040124050600000000001
000001
000002  76000      5160000007 .
000003  0100000000 X
000004  24111500000100000007 .
000005  5150000007 .
                                0305000005 .
000006  10055
                                0200000001 .
000010

```

DISCON

```

SUBROUTINE DISCON(GOAL,GNOW,GLAST,KONDA,DT,DTE)
C SOURCE DATE 69.0408  HAND NEW CODE, HERMITTEN TO OLD SPECS
C SOURCE DATE 69.0328  SIMPLIFY GUAL/GLAST/GNOW IF ST
C SOURCE DATE 68.0209  CONVERT TO CDC 6400
C SOURCE DATE 64.0824
C
C ADJUSTS TIME STEP TO ITERATE BACK TOWARD A DISCONTINUITY
C
C GOAL - NUMERICAL VALUE OF CRITERION AT WHICH INTEGRATION IS
C       TO BE INTERRUPTED
C GNOW - PRESENT VALUE OF GOAL
C GLAST - PREVIOUS VALUE OF GOAL
C KONDA - CURRENT CONDITION OF ITERATION. SET BY DISCON TO -
C         POSITIVE - ITERATION IN PROGRESS, KONDA = STEP NO.
C         NEGATIVE - ITERATION COMPLETED THIS TIME STEP
C         ZERO - NO ITERATION IN PROGRESS (MUST BE INITIAL
C              VALUE OF KONDA SUPPLIED TO DISCON)
C DT - LAST ACTUAL TIME STEP
C DTE - TIME STEP ESTIMATED TO REACH DISCONTINUITY
C
000011 DG=ABS(GOAL-GNOW)
000013 TLRNC=1.E-5 * AMAX(GOAL,1.)
000017 IF(KONDA) 2,4,10
000020 2 KONDA=0
000021 4 IF(DG.LT.TLRNC) GO TO 12
000024 IF((GOAL-GNOW)*(GOAL-GLAST).GT.0.) GO TO 8
000031 6 KONDA=KONDA+1
000032 DTE=DT*FIVY((GOAL-GNOW)/(GNOW-GLAST))
000045 IF(DTE.EQ.0.) DTE=10.*DT
000047 8 GLAST=GNOW
000050 RETURN
C
000051 10 IF(DG.GT.TLRNC) GO TO 6
000055 12 KONDA=-1
000056 GO TO 8
C
000057 END DISCON

```

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DENSITY

```

C      FUNCTION DENSITY(S)
C      SOURCE DATE 68.0209      USE ALTF FOR ALTITUDE
C      SOURCE DATE 64.0728
C
C      RETURNS ATMOSPHERIC DENSITY FOR STATE VECTOR S
C
C      WRITTEN 7/28/64
C
C      CCOMPKG,BASCON
C      COMMON /BASCON/
000003      1  PROGRAM,  KPAGE,  LINE,  TOFDAY,  RUN,  RUNID(6),
C      2  MSG,  FLAG,  DATE,  MAXTH,  MAXPG,  MAXLN,
C      3  KLASS,  KGROUP,  KUNITS,  KSTINT,  KOORD,  IFEOP
C      4  .NOFILE
C
C      CCOMPKG,CONCON
C      COMMON /CONCON/
000003      1  PI,  SRD,  SLV,  SMF,  SKP,  RBODY,
C      2  GACC,  GCON,  WBODY,  RHOZRO,  THOPI,  NAFFI
C
C      DIMENSION Z(S),A(S),B(S)
000003      DATA ((Z(I),I=1,5))=10.,5000.,10000.,40000.,100000.)
000003      DATA ((A(I),I=1,5))=1.,1.,1.00004206,1.50679735,.35487133)
000003      DATA ((B(I),I=1,5))=0.,-.0001016,-.000117,-.000156,-.000185)
C
000003      H=ALTF(S)
000006      IF (KUNITS.NE.0) H=H/SMF
000011      DO 7 I=1,5
000013      IF (H.LT.Z(I)) GO TO 8
000016      CONTINUE
000020      DENSITY=0.
000021      RETURN
000022      8  DENSITY=RHOZRO+A(I)*EXP(B(I)*H)
000033      RETURN
000033      END  DENSITY

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68.0209

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DOT

	FUNCTION DOT(A,B)	105
C	SOURCE DATE 06.0101 BRAND NEW CODE	
C		106
C	RETURNS THE DOT PRODUCT OF VECTOR A WITH VECTOR B	107
C		108
000004	DIMENSION A(3),B(3)	109
C		
000004	DOT=0.	110
000005	DO I 1=1,3	111
000006	DOT=A(I)*B(I)+DOT	112
000014	RETURN	113
000015	END DOT	

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DTIMEF

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DTIMEF

08/30/64

```

                                IDENT  DTIMEF
                                000010 PROGRAM LENGTH
                                BLOCKS
                                000000 000010 PROGRAM* LOCAL
                                ENTRY POINTS
                                000001 DTIMEF
                                EXTERNAL SYMBOLS
                                CPC
                                * SOURCE DATE 68.0209          CONVERT TO CDC 6400
                                * RETURNS TIME-OF-DAY IN 10 CHARACTERS
                                ENTRY  DTIMEF
                                VFD    36/60DTIMEF.24/1
                                DTIMEF BSSZ 1
                                SX4    B0
                                SA6    =SANS
                                RJ      =XCPC
                                VFD    18/3CTIM.1/1.1/1.4/0.12/2.6/0.18/ANS
                                SA5    =SANS
                                ZR      XS,*
                                BX4    XS
                                JP      DTIMEF
                                END
                                000000 04241115050600000001
                                000001
                                000002 76600      5160000007 *
                                000003 0100000000 X
                                000004 24111540000200000007 *
                                000005 5150000007 *
                                000006 10655      0305000005 *
                                000007 0200000001 *
                                000010
                                034511 UNUSED STORAGE      15 STATEMENTS      3 SYMBOLS

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ELF

		139
	FUNCTION ELF(A)	139
	SOURCE DATE 06-0101 BRAND NEW CODE	140
		141
	RETURNS THE ELEVATION ANGLE OF VECTOR A	
	ANGLE MEASURED FROM X-Y PLANE, POSITIVE TOWARD Z-AXIS	
	ITS VALUE IS BETWEEN -PI AND +PI.	142
	DIMENSION A(3),B(3)	143
		144
000003	B(2)=A(3)	
000003	B(1)=SQRT(A(1)*A(1)+A(2)*A(2))	
000004	ELF=0.	145
000012	IF(B(1).EQ.0..AND.B(2).EQ.0.) RETURN	146
000013	ELF=ATAN2(B(2),B(1))	
000023	RETURN	
000027	END ELF	
000027		

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```

*          SUMMATION EULANG(MODE,AXES,ANGLES,NDERIV)
C          SOURCE DATE 08-0204          CONVERT TO CUC 6400
C          SOURCE DATE 06-0921          REWRITTEN TO ALLOW ANGULAR RATES
C
C          PRODUCES EULER ANGLES FROM DIRECTION COSINES, OR VICE VERSA
C
C          MODE - IF POSITIVE, EULER ANGLES ARE RETURNED FROM DIRECTION COSINES. IF NEGATIVE, DIRECTION COSINES ARE
C                  RETURNED FROM EULER ANGLES.
C          AXES - DIRECTION COSINE ARRAY
C          ANGLES - EULER ANGLE VECTOR
C          NDERIV - HIGHEST ORDER OF TIME DERIVATIVE INCLUDED
C
C          CCOMPKG,CONCON
C          COMMON /CONCON/
C          1 PI, SRU, SLV, SMF, SKP, RBODY,
C          2 GACC, GCUN, MBODY, RMQZHO, TMOPI, HAFPI
C
C          DIMENSION EN(10),AXES(10,3),ANGLES(10),SNFN(4),CSFN(4)
C          DIMENSION SNFND(4),CSFND(4),SNFNDD(4),CSFNDD(4),ANGLS(10)
C          EQUIVALENCE
C          1 (SNA,SNFN(2)),(SNAD,SNFND(2)),(SNADD,SNFNDD(2))
C          2,(SNH,SNFN(3)),(SNRD,SNFND(3)),(SNRDD,SNFNDD(3))
C          3,(SNG,SNFN(4)),(SNGD,SNFND(4)),(SNGDD,SNFNDD(4))
C          4,(CSA,CSFN(2)),(CSAD,CSFND(2)),(CSADD,CSFNDD(2))
C          5,(CSH,CSFN(3)),(CSHD,CSFND(3)),(CSHDD,CSFNDD(3))
C          6,(CSG,CSFN(4)),(CSGD,CSFND(4)),(CSGDD,CSFNDD(4))
C          EQUIVALENCE
C          1 (A,ANGLS(2)),(AD,ANGLS(5)),(ADD,ANGLS(8))
C          2, (H,ANGLS(3)),(BD,ANGLS(6)),(BDD,ANGLS(9))
C          3, (G,ANGLS(4)),(GD,ANGLS(7)),(GDD,ANGLS(10))
C          EQUIVALENCE
C          1 (ENX,EN(2)),(ENXD,EN(5)),(ENXDD,EN(8))
C          2, (ENY,EN(3)),(ENYD,EN(6)),(ENYDD,EN(9))
C          3, (ENZ,EN(4)),(ENZD,EN(7)),(ENZDD,EN(10))
C
C          IF (MODE.LT.0) GO TO 30
C          ANGLES( 1 ) = AXES(1,1)
C          CSA = AMIN1(AXES(4,3)+1.)
C          H = ACOS(CSA)
C          SNB = SIN(H)
C          ENX=FU(VI-AXES(3,3)/SNR)
C          ENY=FU(VI(AXES(2,3)/SNR)
C          IF(CSH.LT.1.) GO TO 4
C          ENX = AXES(2,1)
C          ENY = AXES(3,1)
C          ENZ = 0.
C          SNA = ENR
C          CSA = ENY
C          A = ATAN2(CSA,SNA)
C          G = SEPA(EN(2),AXES(2,1))
C          IF(AXES(4,1).LT.0.) G=-G
C          II = 4
C          IF(NDERIV.LT.1) GO TO 20
C
C          H=FU(VI-(AXES(7,3)/SNH)
C          IF(SNH.EQ.0.) H=-SIGN(SQRT(AXES(7,1)**2+AXES(7,2)**2),AXES(4,1))
C          SNRD = CSH*HD
C          ENXD = FU(VI-(AXES(6,3)-ENX*SNBD)/SNR)
C          ENYD = FU(VI(AXES(5,3)-ENX*SNBD)/SNR)
C          ENZD = 0.
C          AD = FU(VI(ENYD/CSA)
C          IF(CSA.EQ.0.) AD=-FU(VI(ENXD/SNA)
C          CSGD = DOT(EN(2),AXES(5,2))+DOT(EN(5),AXES(2,2))
C          GD = FU(VI(-CSGD/SNG)
C          IF(SNG.EQ.0.) GD=SQRT(ENXD**2+ENYD**2)
C          II = 7
C          IF(NDERIV.LT.2) GO TO 20

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000223 C HOD = FDIIV-(AXES(10,3)-BD*SNBD)/SNB) 68.0200
000234 SNBD = -SNH*RD**2*CSB*HDD
000241 ENXDD = FDIIV-(AXES(9,3)-2.*ENAD*SNBD-ENX*SNBD)/SNB) 68.0200
000254 ENYDD = FDIIV-(AXES(8,3)-2.*ENYD*SNBD-ENY*SNBD)/SNB) 68.0200
000270 ENZDD = 0.
000271 ADD = FDIIV(ENYDD*SNAD**2)/CSA) 68.0200
000300 GDD = FDIIV(DOT(ENI2),AXES(8,2))+2.*DOT(ENI5),AXES(5,2)) 68.0200
000337 A = DOT(ENI8),AXES(2,2))-GDD*SMGD)/SMG) 68.0200
II = 10

000340 C 2H DD 29 I=2,11
000342 29 ANGLES(I) = ANGLES(1)
000347 RETURN

000350 C
000354 C 30 AXES(1,1) = ANGLES(1)
000355 DD 32 J=2,6
000355 SNFN(J) = SIN(ANGLES(J))
000364 32 CSFN(J) = COS(ANGLES(J))
000376 IF(INDERIV.LT.1) GO TO 40
000400 DD 34 J=2,6
000402 SNFND(J) = CSFN(J)*ANGLES(J*3)
000406 34 CSFND(J) = -SNFN(J)*ANGLES(J*3)
000414 IF(INDERIV.LT.2) GO TO 40
000416 DD 36 J=2,6
000420 SNFNDD(J) = -SNFN(J)*ANGLES(J*3)**2+CSFN(J)*ANGLES(J*6)**2
000431 36 CSFNDD(J) = -CSFN(J)*ANGLES(J*3)**2-SNFN(J)*ANGLES(J*6)**2

000444 C 40 AXES(2,1) = CSA*CSG-SNA*CSB*SNG 170
000454 AXES(3,1) = SNA*CSG+CSA*CSB*SNG 180
000456 AXES(4,1) = SNH*SNG 191
000457 AXES(2,2) = -CSA*SNG-SNA*CSB*CSG 182
000462 AXES(3,2) = SNA*SNG+CSA*CSB*CSG 183
000465 AXES(4,2) = SNH*CSG 184
000466 AXES(2,3) = SNA*SNH 185
000470 AXES(3,3) = -CSA*SNH 186
000471 AXES(4,3) = CSH 187
000473 IF(INDERIV.LT.1) RETURN

000476 C
000502 PX = CSBD*SNG+CSH*SGD
000505 VY = CSBD*CSG+CSH*CSGD
000515 AXES(5,1) = CSAD*CSG+CSA*CSGD-SNAD*CSB*SNG-SNA*PX
000525 AXES(6,1) = SNA)*CSG+SNA*CSGD-CSAD*CSB*SNG-CSA*PX
000530 AXES(7,1) = SNHD*SNG+SNB*SGD
000541 AXES(5,2) = -CSAD*SNG-CSA*SGD-SNAD*CSB*CSG-SNA*PY
000541 AXES(6,2) = -SNAD*SNG-SNA*SGD-CSAD*CSB*CSG+CSA*PY
000550 AXES(7,2) = SNHD*CSG+SNB*CSGD
000554 AXES(5,3) = SNAD*SNH+SNA*SNBD
000557 AXES(6,3) = -CSAD*SNH-CSA*SNBD
000562 AXES(7,3) = CSHD
000563 IF(INDERIV.LT.2) RETURN

000566 C
000575 PXD = CSBD*SNG + 2.*CSBD*SGND + CSB*SGDD
000603 PYD = CSHDD*CSG + 2.*CSBD*CSGD + CSB*CSGDD
AXES(10,1) = CSADD*CSG+2.*CSAD*CSGD+CSA*CSGDD
X -SNADD*CSB*SNG+2.*SNAD*PX-SNA*PXD
AXES(10,2) = SNADD*CSG+2.*SNAD*CSGD-SNA*CSGDD
X -CSADD*CSB*SNG+2.*CSAD*PX+CSA*PXD
AXES(11,1) = SNBD*SNG+2.*SNBD*SGND+SNB*SGDD
AXES(10,2) = -CSADD*SNG+2.*CSAD*SGD-CSA*SGDD
X -SNADD*CSB*CSG+2.*SNAD*PY-SNA*PYD
AXES(10,2) = -SNADD*SNG+2.*SNAD*SGD-SNA*SNBD
X -CSADD*CSB*CSG+2.*CSAD*PY+CSA*PYD
AXES(11,2) = SNBD*CSG+2.*SNBD*CSGD+SNB*CSGDD
AXES(10,3) = SNADD*SNH+2.*SNAD*SNBD-SNA*SNBD
AXES(10,3) = -CSADD*SNH+2.*CSAD*SNBD-CSA*SNBD
AXES(11,3) = CSHDD
000734 RETURN
000734 END EULANG

```

VER 1.1

FDIV

08/30/68

```

                                IDENT  FDIV
                                000005 PROGRAM LENGTH
                                BLCKS
                                000000 000005 PROGRAM LOCAL
                                ENTRY POINTS
                                000001 FDIV
                                * SOURCE DATE 68.0209 CONVERT TO CMC 6400
                                * A FUNCTION CALLED WITH ONE ARGUMENT - FDIV RETURNS THAT ARG
                                * UNCHANGED, UNLESS IT IS ILLEGAL (IE - INFINITE OR INDEFINITE)
                                * IN WHICH CASE IT RETURNS ZERO. TYPICAL USE IS ...
                                * INSTEAD OF X=A/B
                                * WRITE X=FDIV(A/B) IF B MIGHT BE ZERO
                                *
                                ENTRY  FDIV
                                VFD    24/4CFDIV.36/1
                                000001 FDIV BSSZ 1
                                000002 54110 SA1 01
                                10611 BX6 X1
                                0351000004 * OR X1,SETZRO
                                000003 0361000001 * DF X1,FDIV
                                000004 76600 SETZRO SA6 00
                                02000000001 * JP FDIV
                                000005 END
                                034513 UNUSED STORAGE 18 STATEMENTS 2 SYMBOLS

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SURROGATE FLAC (S,C,CP)
C SOURCE DATE 69.0613 CORRECT CALC OF ALPHAC
C SOURCE DATE 69.0326 RE-ARRANGE SETUP OF ANC, DUMMY(4-6), AND U ARRAY
C SOURCE DATE 68.1265 USE CONVERG INSTEAD OF DIVERGE
C ALSO MAKE AMBIENT-PRESSURE-THRUST-CORRECTION
C DEPEND ON SONIC SPEED AS WELL AS DENSITY
C USE QUADRATIC FORM FOR ALF OF CN1,CN2
C PASS CP (ALSO) TO CAIAL AND CNORML
C CONVERT TO CUC 6400
C INCLUDE DRAG WHEN FINDING ALPHA
C CONNECT ALF FOR NO-MNVH, NO-RESP FLIGHT
C AMEND FORMULA FOR ACCEL WITH RESPONSE
C CALL TRAIDENH IF ERNOM CONDITION
C SOURCE DATE 67.0726 CALL CAIAL, CNORML FOR AERO COEFFS, ALSO
C SOURCE DATE 67.0707 ANC IS IN RADIANS IF -FLAG- IS NON-BLANK
C SOURCE DATE 67.0612 ADAPTED FROM FLACUN
C
C COMPUTES ACCELERATION OF ROCKET WITH DAMPED SECOND-ORDER
C RESPONSE TO NORMAL ACCELERATION COMMANDS
C
C S - CURRENT ROCKET STATE VECTOR, FOLLOWED BY CURRENT
C ROCKET ANGLE-OF-ATTACK VECTOR
C
C C - CHARACTERISTICS VECTOR FOR ROCKET TYPE
C
C C(KSTAGE+1) - VACUUM THRUST AT IGNITION
C C(KSTAGE+2) - NOZZLE EXIT AREA
C C(KSTAGE+3) - TOTAL MASS AT STAGE IGNITION
C C(KSTAGE+4) - TOTAL MASS AT STAGE BURNOUT
C C(KSTAGE+5) - STAGE BURNING TIME
C C(KSTAGE+6) - REFERENCE AREA
C C(KSTAGE+7) - SUBSONIC AXIAL FORCE COEF.
C C(KSTAGE+8) - SUPERSONIC AXIAL FORCE PMTH A
C C(KSTAGE+9) - SUPERSONIC AXIAL FORCE PMTH B
C C(KSTAGE+10) - HYPERSONIC AXIAL FORCE COEF.
C C(KSTAGE+11) - MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NORMAL ACCELERATION
C C(KSTAGE+12) - MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ANGLE OF ATTACK
C C(KSTAGE+13) - NORMAL FORCE PARAMETER CN1
C C(KSTAGE+14) - NORMAL FORCE PARAMETER CN2
C C(KSTAGE+15) - RESPONSE DAMPING FACTOR ZETA
C C(KSTAGE+16) - RESPONSE UNDAMPED RESONANCE FREQUENCY
C
C CP - CHARACTERISTIC VECTOR FOR PARTICULAR ROCKET
C CP(1)-CP(3) - CURRENT COMMANDED ACCELERATION (NORMAL
C TO CURRENT VELOCITY)
C CP(4) - CURRENT STAGE NUMBER KSTAGE
C CP(5) - PHASE WITHIN STAGE KPHASE
C KPHASE=-1 - PRE-BURNING COAST
C KPHASE= 0 - BURNING
C KPHASE=+1 - POST-BURNING COAST
C CP(6) - TIME OF IGNITION OF CURRENT STAGE
C CP(7) - LAUNCH TIME
C CP(8) - STAGE 1 IGNITION TIME
C CP(9) - STAGE 1 SEPARATION TIME
C CP(10) - STAGE 2 IGNITION TIME
C CP(11) - STAGE 2 SEPARATION TIME
C CP(12) - STAGE 3 IGNITION TIME
C
C SIGN OF C(KSTAGE+1) SELECTS MOTION BURNING CHARACTERISTICS

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C          POSITIVE - CONSTANT BURNING RATE, CONSTANT THRUST
C          NEGATIVE - EXPONENTIAL BURNING RATE, CONSTANT
C          THRUST-TO-MASS RATIO
C
C          RETURN S(11)=S(10) AND CP(4)=CP(6). THE LATTER ARE SET UP
C          TO AGREE WITH AND FACILITATE INTEGRATION BY SUBROUTINE STINT
C
C          IF OMEGA IS ZERO, ROCKET IS ASSUMED TO RESPOND INSTANTLY TO
C          COMMANDS.
C          IF OMEGA IS NOT ZERO, SECOND-ORDER RESPONSE IS ASSUMED AND
C          S(11)=S(20) IS USED TO STORE AN ANGLE-OF-ATTACK VECTOR (THE
C          DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE UNIT AXIS VECTOR AND UNIT VELOCITY
C          VECTOR) AND ITS RATES. ACCELERATIONS OF THIS VECTOR ARE
C          RETURNED IN S(18)=S(20) FOR INTEGRATION BY STINT ALONG WITH S.
C
C          229
C          230
C          231
C          232
C          233
C          234
C          235
C          236
C          237
C          238
C          239
C          240
C          241
C          243
C
C      COMMON /HASCOR/
000004      1  PROGRAM,  KPAGE,  LINE,  TUPDAY,  RUN,  RUNID(6),
C          2  MSG,  FLAG,  DATE,  MATM,  MAAPG,  MAALN,
C          3  KCLASS,  KGROUP,  KUNITS,  KSTINT,  KORD,  IFEOP
C          4  ICONF
C      COMMON /HASCOR/
C
C      COMMON /CONCON/
000004      1  PT,  SHC,  SLV,  SMP,  SKP,  RHODY,
C          2  GACC,  GCON,  RHODY,  RHODRU,  TRUP,  MAPF
C      COMMON /CONCON/
C
C      COMMON /INTCON/
000004      1  UT,  KSTEP,  NDIFEG,  SUANDA(56)
000004      DIMENSION SO(12*4), XINT(12*4)
000004      EQUIVALENCE (SO(7),AINT(1),SOANDA(7))
C      COMMON /INTCON/
C
C          DIMENSION S(20),C(3*16),CP(12),D(16),DUMMY(6),ANC(3),ACU(3),
000004      1  VU(7),G(3),O(3),WOKK(4)
000004      EQUIVALENCE (D(1),FT),D(2),CAE),D(3),XM),D(4),XM2),D(5),TB),
C          1  IL(A),SHEP),D(7),CA),D(8),A),D(9),B),D(10),CA2),
C          2  D(11),ANM),D(12),ALPHAM),D(13),CN),D(14),CN2),D(15),ZETA),
C          3  D(16),OMEGA)
000004      EQUIVALENCE (DUMMY(1),ANC(1)),(DUMMY(4),KSTAGE), (DUMMY(5),KPHASE),
C          1  DUMMY(6),THEP)
000004      DATA (HLANK*16)
C
C          T=1
000004      CALL ANIT(3*CP,DUMMY)
000007      IF (KSTEP.NE.0) GO TO 11
000011      11=T+.5*1
000014      DO 4 N=7,12
000017      IF (CP(N).GT.11) GO TO 5
000021      4  CONTINUE
000025      N=13
000026      5  KSTAGE=(N-6)/2
000027      THEP=CP(N-1)
000032      KPHASE=MOD(N,2)-1
000034

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000041	IF (KPHASE.GT.0) GO TO 8	245
000042	IF (T.T.LE.THEF+C(KSTAGE.5)) GO TO 4	66.0601
000047	THEF=THEF+C(KSTAGE.5)	66.0601
000051	KPHASE=1	268
000052	CALL AMT(SQUMMY(4),CP(4))	69.0328
000055	GO TO 16	69.0328
000061	11 C(K)=C(KSTAGE.5)	273
000071	ALPHAM=AMT((ALPHAM,MAFM))	69.0613
000074	11 IF (KSTAGE.EQ.0) RETURN	271
000076	THEF=INSITY(5)	66.0601
000102	SOUNDSONIC(ALT(5))	68.1205
000112	C -- CALCULATE AMBIENT PRESSURE IN NEWTON/SQ METER OR POUNDAL/SQ FT	68.1205
000114	PRES=HHO*SQRT(2/1.401	274
000117	IF (KPHASE.GT.0) GO TO 14	275
000117	IF (KPHASE.EQ.0) GO TO 15	276
000121	AMASS=AM1	277
000121	GO TO 14	66.0601
000123	14 IF (K1.GT.0.7) GO TO 17	68.1205
000125	F1 = F11-CALOPHES	68.0209
000134	AMASS=AM1-(AM1-AM2)*FDIV((1-THEF)/TB)	281
000141	GO TO 20	68.0209
000143	17 CLEAR(AM2/AM1)*FDIV((1-THEF)/TB)	68.1205
000157	F1B=CLAPF1-CALOPHES	284
000161	AMASS=AM1	285
000163	GO TO 20	286
000165	14 AMASS=AM2	287
000166	14 F1B=0.	288
000171	20 ANCMAG=AMAG(ANC)	290
000171	CALL GRAV(S+G)	
000174	VX=AMAG(S(5))	
000203	GRN=AMAG(V)*2	
000204	USOM=FDIV(SHEF/AMASS)	68.0209
000213	USAM=USOM	
000214	FOM=FDIV(F1/AMASS)	
000220	VMACH=V/SONC	68.1205
000222	C ASSIGN 400 TO MAKECN	
000223	ASSIGN 420 TO MAKECA	
000224	ASSIGN 440 TO MAKEVS	
000224	C	
000224	IF (ANCMAG.GT.0.7) OR (OMEGA.GT.0.5) GO TO 203	
000234	ASSIGN 202 TO KUMBAK	
000234	ALPHA=	68.0207
000237	GO TO MAKECA	
000243	202 BAE=FDIV((FOM-CA*USOM)/V)	68.0209
000252	CALL VECLIN(AA+S(5),1.4*G+S(8))	
000262	RETURN	
000263	C	
000263	204 ASSIGN 215 TO KUMBAK	68.0208
000264	ALPHA=ALPHAM	
000264	GO TO MAKECA	
000273	215 ASSIGN 216 TO KUMBAK	68.0208
000274	GO TO MAKECA	68.0208
000300	216 GLIMANO=SUBN*USAM	
000302	GLIMTHH=GLIMANO*CUS(ALF)+(FOM*QSOM*CA)*SIN(ALF)	68.0208
000314	IF (ANCMAG.GT.0.7) GO TO 210	

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000322 204 ALFA=0.
000323 ASSIGN 233 TO KUMBAR
000324 GO TO MARUVS

C
000330 210 LC(A=CP)
000332 ALFA=ALPHA
000333 IF (GL(MAFI,LT,ANF)) GO TO 220
000334 CGUAL=ANM/USAM
000337 ASSIGN 214 TO KUMBAR
000340 OKENH=.002
000342 CALL KONVSET(1,01,OKENH,WOMK) 68.1205
000344 ALFA=FLV(CGUAL/UCDA) 68.0204
000351 GO TO MARECA
000356 214 TEST=CSUMH-CGUAL
000358 IF (KONVERG(TEST,ALFA,WOMK)) 214,399,220 68.1205
000367 214 CALL THA DEHH(24,ALPHA THOUBLE IN FLAC -) 68.0209
000371 RETURN

C
000372 220 ALPHA=ALF
000374 IF (FLAC=EU,HLANK) GO TO 222
000376 ALFA=ANCMAG
000378 GO TO 230 67.0707
000381 222 ALFA=ALPHA
000383 IF (GL(IMTH,LT,ANCMAG)) GO TO 230 67.0707
000385 ASSIGN 224 TO KUMBAR
000387 CTMY=FLV(ANCMAG/USNM*FLV(FUM/UCDA))) 68.0204
000389 OKENH=.001 64.0613
000392 CALL KONVSET(1,01,OKENH,WOMK) 68.1205
000394 ALFA=FLV(CTMY/UCDA) 68.0204
000396 IF (IC(2,NE,0)) ALFA = 67.0717
000398 * (-CN1+SQRT(CN1**2+4.*CN2*CTRY))/(2.*CN2) 67.0717
000400 GO TO MARECA
000402 224 ASSIGN 224 TO KUMBAR 68.0204
000404 GO TO MARECA 68.0204
000406 224 TEST=CSUMH*USNM*COS(ALFA)*(FOM-USNM*CA)*SIN(ALFA)-ANCMAG 68.0204
000408 ASSIGN 224 TO KUMBAR 68.0204
000410 IF (KONVERG(TEST,ALFA,WOMK)) 224,399,230 68.1205
000412 225 CALL THA DEHH(24,ALPHA THOUBLE IN FLAC -) 68.0209
000414 RETURN

C
000417 230 ALFA=ALF
000419 ALFA=AMIN(ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA)
000421 ASSIGN 232 TO KUMBAR
000423 GO TO MARUVS
000425 232 CSA=(USIALFA)
000427 SNA=FIN(ALFA)

C
000532 234 ALFA=ALPHA
000534 ASSIGN 234 TO KUMBAR
000536 GO TO MARECA
000538 234 AX=FOH-CA*USCH
000540 ASSIGN 236 TO KUMBAR
000542 GO TO MARECA
000544 AN=CSLON*USNM
000546 236 IF (ANCHAF,GT,0) GO TO 240
000548 CON1=OMEGA**2
000550 CON2=2.*OMEGA*ZETA
000552 DU 234 N=1,3

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000563		$S(N+17) = CUN1 * (VU(N) - U(N)) - CUN2 * S(N+14)$	
000572		$U(N+17) = (1 + U(N) / UMAG)$	68.0209
000577	230	$S(N+7) = AA * U(N) + G(N)$	
000610		RETURN	
000610	C		
000610	240	IF (OMEGA.NE.0.) GO TO 30	322
000611		DO 34 N=1,3	323
000613	34	$S(N+7) = AA * (VU(N) * CSA + ACU(N) * SNA) + AN * (ACU(N) * CSA - VU(N) * SNA) + G(N)$	324
000632		RETURN	
000633	C		325
000634	30	CSF = COS(1/ALFA)	326
000636		SNF = SIN(1/ALFA)	327
000640		CUN1 = OMEGA**2	328
000641		CUN2 = 2. * OMEGA * ZETA	68.0209
000643		CUN3 = F DIV (AN/SNA)	330
000650		DO 34 N=1,3	331
000653		$S(N+17) = CUN1 * (CSF * VU(N) + SNF * ACU(N) - U(N)) - CUN2 * S(N+14)$	68.0209
000653		$U(N+17) = F DIV (U(N) / UMAG)$	332
000673	34	$S(N+7) = AA * U(N) + CUN3 * (U(N) * CSA - VU(N) * GIN)$	333
000711		RETURN	
000711	C		68.1205
000711	399	GO TO MAKECA	
000715	C MAKECA		68.0311
000725	400	CSUBN = CNI * HML (VMACH, ALF, C, KSTAGE, CP)	67.0707
000725		GO TO KUMHAR	
000730	C MAKECA		68.0311
000730	420	CA = CA * IAL (VMACH, ALF, C, KSTAGE, CP)	67.0707
000740		GO TO KUMHAR	
000743	C MAKEUVS		
000743	440	DO 442 N=1,3	68.0209
000745		$VU(N) = F DIV (S(N+4) / V)$	314
000745		$U(N) = S(N+11) + VU(N)$	68.0209
000747	442	$ACU(N) = F DIV (ANC(N) / ANCMAG)$	67.0811
000773		OMAG = AMAG(U)	
000776		ALPHA = ALFA	
000777		IF (OMEGA.NE.0.) ALPHA = SEPA(U, VU)	
001005		GO TO KUMHAR	
001013	C		
001013	C	END PFLAC	

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SUBROUTINE FLIER(S,CP,KONDA,DTE)
SOURCE DATE 68-1205   EXTEND REVISION OF 68-0507
SOURCE DATE 68-0612   DUN-1 JUMP TO ST. 8 IF ANC UNDEFINED
SOURCE DATE 68-0507   END MANEUVER STAGES ON ZERO IN CP ARRAY
SOURCE DATE 67-0823   FIX FOR ROUND EARTH
SOURCE DATE 68-0601   EXPANDED FOAL CAPABILITY

      GENERATES MANEUVER COMMANDS FOR FLIGHT PATH PROGRAM

      C      - VEHICLE STATE VECTOR
      CP      - PARTICULAR VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS
      CP(1)-CP(12) - SEE #FLAC# FOR DEFINITIONS
      CP(13)-CP(15) - MANEUVER STATUS INDICATORS
      CP(13)      - NUMBER OF CURRENT MANEUVER (ZERO IF
                  NO FLIGHT PROGRAM IS IN USE)
      CP(14)      - VALUE OF MANEUVER GOAL AS LAST TIME
                  STEP BEGAN
      CP(15)      - TIME AT WHICH CURRENT MANEUVER BEGAN
      CP(16)-CP(20) - SPECIFICATION FOR FIRST MANEUVER
                  IN FLIGHT PROGRAM
      CP(16)      - MANEUVER ACCELERATION MAGNITUDE
      CP(17)      - MANEUVER DIRECTION (MEASURED FROM
                  HORIZONTAL, ABOUT VELOCITY VECTOR)
                  ZERO IS HORIZONTAL TO THE RIGHT,
                  +90 DEG IS DOWN.
      CP(18)      - RATE OF CHANGE OF MANEUVER DIRECTION
      CP(19)      - MANEUVER GOAL (VALUE OF CRITERION AT
                  WHICH MANEUVER IS TO END)
      CP(20)      - CODE DEFINING GOAL (SEE FOAL FOR DEF.)
      CP(21)-CP(25) - MANEUVER 2 DEFINITION
      ETC.        ETC.
      DTE        - ESTIMATED TIME STEP TO BRING VEHICLE TO GOAL
      KONDA      - CURRENT ITERATION STATUS IN ENDING MANEUVER
                  (SEE #DISCON# FOR DEFINITIONS OF DTE AND KONDA)

CCOMPRG,HASCON
COMMON /HASCON/
1  PROGRAM, KPAGE, LINE, TOPDAY, RUN, MUNID(6),
2  MSG, FLAG, DATE, MAATM, MAAPG, MAALN,
3  CLASS, KGROUP, KUNITS, KSTJN1, KGROUP, IFLOF
4  UNFILE
CCOMPRG,HASCON
C
09/15/69
CCOMPRG,INTCON
COMMON /INTCON/
1  DT, KSTEP, NULFEU, SOANDA(56)
000007 DIMENSION SO(12,4), XIP(12,4)
000007 EQUIVALENCE (SO(7),XINT(1),SOANDA(7))
CCOMPRG,INTCON
C
09/15/69
000007 DIMENSION S(10),CP(21),M(3),U(3),ANC(3),Z(3)
000007 DATA (Z=0.001)
000007 EQUIVALENCE (AEC,IEU)
C
000007 MOVN=CP(13)*5+11
000012 IF (KSTEP.EQ.0) GO TO 2

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000113	REC=CP(MNVH*4)	66.0601
000114	IF (I*E*E) GO TO 12	68.1205
000115	GUAL=CP(MNVH*3)	370
000120	IF (IF*E*H*TIME INT) GOAL=GUAL*CP(15)	
000124	CALL DISCOR(GUAL*FOAL(S*CP(MNVH*4)))*CP(14)*KONDA*DT*LTE	
000141	IF (KONDA*GE*0) GO TO 2	373
000145	MNVH=MNVH*5	374
000147	CP(13)=(MNVH-1)/5	
000153	IF (CP(MNVH*4)*E*0.) GO TO 11	68.1205
000155	CP(14)=FOAL(S*CP(MNVH*4))	
000156	CP(15)=S(1)	377
000158	2 IF (CP(MNVH)*E*0.) GO TO 11	68.1205
000167	IF (KONDA*E*0.2) GO TO 5	67.0823
000171	CALL CROS1(S(5)*Z*M)	67.0823
000174	3 IF (M(1)*E*0. .AND. M(2)*E*0. .AND. M(3)*E*0.) M(1)=1.	67.0823
000176	GO TO 7	67.0823
000110	5 CALL CROS1(S(5)*S(2)*M)	67.0823
000113	IF (M(1)*E*0. .OR. M(2)*E*0. .OR. M(3)*E*0.) GO TO 7	67.0823
000124	CALL CROS1(Z*S(2)*M)	67.0823
000131	GO TO 3	67.0823
000134	7 CALL CROS1(S(5)*M*U)	67.0823
000137	PSI=CP(MNVH*1)*(S(1)-CP(15))*CP(MNVH*2)	348
000147	CALL VECLIN (CP(MNVH)*COS(PSI)*M.	68.1205
	CP(MNVH)*SIN(PSI)*U*ANC)	68.1205
000171	X=1.	349
000173	IF (NOT(ANC*CP).LT.0. .AND. KUNDA*GE*0) X=-1.	68.1205
000212	8 DO 9 I=1*3	346
000214	9 CP(I)=X*ANC(I)	347
000221	RETURN	348
000222	C 12 CP(13)=0.	68.0507
000223	KUNDA=0	68.1205
000224	11 CALL AMIT(-3*0.*CP)	68.0612
000227	RETURN	68.0612
000230	END WFLTEM	

FLIGHT

```

SUBROUTINE FLIGHT(AXEL,GUIDE,ST,C,CP,TSTEP,GOALFN,VAL,KUD,INS,NST)
SOURCE DATE 69.0909 RETURN UPON REACHING INPUT LIMIT NST
SOURCE DATE 69.0709 USE WHITE STATEMENT INSTEAD OF CALL TO WHITIT
SOURCE DATE 69.0328 FIX SAVING OF ACCELERATION VECTOR
SOURCE DATE 69.0109 BRAND NEW CODE

C
C INTEGRATES A GUIDED TRAJECTORY TO A SPECIFIED END CONDITION 462
C 403
C 404
C AXEL = SUBROUTINE FOR CALCULATING TRAJECTORY ACCELERATIONS
C GUIDE = SUBROUTINE FOR CALCULATING GUIDANCE COMMANDS 406
C SI = ARRAY IN WHICH INITIAL TRAJECTORY STATE MUST BE
C FIRST ENTRY AND FINAL STATE PRODUCED BY FLIGHT WILL 408
C BE LAST ENTRY 409
C C,CP = ARGUMENTS OF SUBROUTINES AXEL AND GUIDE
C TSTEP = TIME STEP FOR INTEGRATION
C GOALFN = FUNCTION RETURNING VALUE OF CRITERION FOR ENDING 412
C TRAJECTORY INTEGRATION 413
C VAL = NUMERICAL VALUE OF CRITERION AT WHICH INTEGRATION
C IS TO BE TERMINATED 415
C KUD = ARGUMENT FOR GOALFN
C INS = CONTROLS INSERTION OF INTERMEDIATE VECTORS INTO
C ST ARRAY ...
C INS=0 GETS FIRST AND LAST VECTORS ONLY
C INS=N GETS VECTORS EVERY N TIME STEPS
C INS=M GETS VECTORS EVERY N TIME STEPS PLUS AT
C EVERY GUIDANCE AND STAGING DISCONTINUITY
C NST = NUMBER OF FINAL STATE RETURNED IN ARRAY STATES
C *** IMPORTANT - BEFORE CALLING FLIGHT, SET NST TO 69.0914
C THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF VECTORS THE ST
C ARRAY CAN HOLD. FLIGHT WILL PRINT A
C MESSAGE AND RETURN IF YOU HIT THIS LIMIT 69.0914
C 422
C
CCOMPRG,INTCON
COMMON /INTCON/
1 DT, KSTEP, NIFEQ, SOANDA(54)
000014 DIMENSION SO(12,4), XINT(12,4)
000014 EQUIVALENCE (SO(7),XINT(1),SOANDA(7))
C
CCOMPRG,MULCON
COMMON /MULCON/
1 SMULS(10,4)
C
CCOMPRG,MULCON
COMMON /MULCON/
000014 DIMENSION S(1,4)
000014 EQUIVALENCE (S,SMULS) & DATA (S=40(0))
000014 DIMENSION ST(10,NST),C(3,16),CP(20),SAVE(3,4)
C
C - - - - - INITIALIZE 424
000014 CALL XMIT(3,DT,SAVE(1,3))
000022 DTDUT=TSTEP
000030 KSTEP=0
000031 NIFEQ=1
000032 IF (C(1,16).NE.0. .OR. C(2,16).NE.0. .OR. C(3,16).NE.0.) NIFEQ=2
000044 GOAL=VAL & IF (KUD.EQ.8) TIME INT) GOAL=GOAL*ST(1,1)
000052 INARHS(INS)
000054 MAX=NST-1-NIFEQ 69.0909

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000057      KAE=KAM+KAS*0
000062      GLAS=GOALFN(ST,KOD)
000075      CALL DISCON(GOAL,GLAS,GLAS,KAE,DT,DTL)
000101      NST=1
000103      IF (KAE.NE.0) GO TO 306
000107      NST=0
000110      GLST=TFMSST(1,1)
000113      CALL AM1(10*NDIFEG,ST,5)
000117      LSTP=1 & L=6
000121      IF (TSTEP.GT.0.) GO TO 22
000127      LSTP=1 & L=13
000131      22 ASSIGN 24 TO LBAK & GO TO 450
000133      24 ASSIGN 110 TO LBAK
000134      IF (DT/TLEFT.GT.1.) DT=TLEFT
000141      CP(1)=CP(2)+CP(3)*0.
000147      IF (CP(13).NE.0.) CALL GUIDE(S,CP,KAM,DTM)
000164      CALL AXEL(S,C,CP)
000177      ASSIGN 90 TO KUMBAK & GO TO 400

C
C ----- INTEGRATE TRAJECTORY
000200      40 DTM=DIS*STEP
000202      100 CALL STIN
000203      LAM=KAM
000205      IF (KSTEP.NE.0) GO TO 102
000211      SAVE(1,1)=S(8,1) & SAVE(2,1)=S(9,1) & SAVE(3,1)=S(10,1)
000214      IF (NDIFEG.EQ.1) GO TO 102
000220      SAVE(1,2)=S(8,2) & SAVE(2,2)=S(9,2) & SAVE(3,2)=S(10,2)
000224      102 IF (CP(13).NE.0.) CALL GUIDE(S,CP,KAM,DTM)
000241      CALL AXEL(S,C,CP)
000254      IF (KSTEP.NE.0) GO TO 100
000255      TLEFT=TLEFT-DT

C
C ----- CHECK FOR END CONDITIONS
000257      CALL DISCON(GOAL,GOALFN(S,KOD),GLAS,KAE,DT,DTL)
000274      IF (L.LE.12.AND.L.GE.7)
000324      . CALL DISCON(CP(1),S(1,1),GLST,KAS,DT,DTS)
000334      NSTEP=(S(1,1)-TFRS)/TSTEP * .001
000334      IF (NSTEP.GT.10000 .OR. KAE+KAM+KAS.GT.30) GO TO 500

C
000350      IF (KAE) 300+104+200
000357      104 IF (KAM.NE.0 .OR. KAS.NE.0) GO TO 190
000360      DT=STEP
000361      IF (DT/TLEFT.LT.1.) GO TO 106
000364      DT=TLEFT
000365      CALL AXEL(S,C,CP)
000377      106 IF (INS.EQ.0) GO TO 90
000401      IF (MOD(NSTEP,INAI).NE.0) GO TO 90
000405      ASSIGN 90 TO KUMBAK & GO TO 400

C
C ----- END OF STAGE OR MANEUVER
000404      110 IF (INS.LE.0) GO TO 210
000410      S(8,1)=SAVE(1,4) & S(9,1)=SAVE(2,4) & S(10,1)=SAVE(3,4)
000414      ASSIGN 112 TO KUMBAK & GO TO 400
000414      112 DT=0.01*STEP
000420      CALL AXEL(S,C,CP)
000437      ASSIGN 210 TO KUMBAK & GO TO 400

C
C ----- FLEW PAST DISCONTINUITY

```

69.0704
69.0704
69.0704
69.0704
69.0704

69.0328

69.0328

69.0328

69.0328

69.0328

69.0328

69.0328

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000437 190 IF(KXS.GT.1 .OR. LAM.GT.0) GO TO 200 69.032R
000443 SAVE(1,4)=SAVE(1) & SAVE(2,4)=SAVE(2) & SAVE(3,4)=SAVE(3)
000447 200 IF(KXS.LT.0) GO TO 450 69.032R
000451 IF(KXM.LT.0) GO TO 110 69.032R
000452 S(8,1)=SAVE(1,1) & S(9,1)=SAVE(2,1) & S(10,1)=SAVE(3,1)
000457 IF(NDIFEG.EQ.1) GO TO 202 69.032R
000461 S(8,2)=SAVE(1,2) & S(9,2)=SAVE(2,2) & S(10,2)=SAVE(3,2)
000464 202 IF(TSTEP.LT.0) GO TO 204
000467 DT=AMIN(DTE,DTM,UTS)
000474 GO TO 90
000474 204 DT=AMAX(1,DTE,DTM,UTS)
000503 GO TO 90

C
C - - - - - GET BACK IN PHASE WITH 1STEP
000504 210 DT=(FWS*(NSTEP+1)*TSTEP - S(1,1))
000513 CALL AXEL(S,C,CP)
000525 GO TO 90

C
C - - - - - END OF TRAJECTORY
000525 300 ASSIGN 302 TO KUMAK & GO TO 400
000527 302 IF(NDIFEG.LT.2 .OR. INS.EQ.0) GO TO 306 69.032R
000537 CALL AMIT(10,S(1,2),S(1,1)) 69.032R
000545 ASSIGN 304 TO KUMAK & GO TO 400 69.032R
000552 304 NST=NST+1 69.032R
000554 306 CALL AMIT(3,SAVE(1,3),DT) 69.032R
000561 RETURN

C
C - - - - - INSERT VECTOR INTO ST ARRAY
000562 400 NST=NST+1
000574 CALL AMIT(10,S(ST(1,NST))
000576 IF(INS.EQ.MAX) GO TO KUMAK 69.0709
000610 CALL COUNOUT(3) 69.0709
000612 WRITE(6,*) NST 69.0709
000620 401 FORMAT('000 304 -- FLIGHT HAS COMPUTED 160 STATES --/0 0) 69.0709
000620 GO TO 302 69.0909

C
C - - - - - SEARCH FOR STAGING TIME
000624 450 LBL=LSTP
000624 TLEFT=1.E4 69.032R
000627 IF(L.LT.7 .OR. L.GT.12) GO TO 452
000636 TLEFT=CPIL)-S(1) 69.032R
000640 IF(TLEFT/TSTEP.LT. .001) GO TO 450 69.032R
000643 452 KASE=0
000644 GO TO LBAK

C
C - - - - - EMMON MESSAGE
000650 500 CALL MEAL(10)
000652 CALL STOUT(4)MM- FLIGHT HAS FAILED TO REACH A SOLUTION --
101111.X,S,NDIFEQ)
000654 CALL LSKIP(3)
000660 CALL COUNOUT(3)
000662 WRITE(6,*) KAS,DTM,CP(1,3),
KAS,UTS,CP(1,3),GLST,
KRE,UTE,GOAL,GLAS
000724 501 FORMAT(' END MANUVR FLAG = *I4* DT = *F6.3* MANUEVER = *F6.3*
' END STAGE FLAG = *I4* DT = *F6.3* GOAL = *F11.3*
' LASTGOAL = *F11.3/
' END FLIGHT FLAG = *I4* DT = *F6.3* GOAL = *F11.3*
' LASTGOAL = *F11.3)
000724 CALL TRAFEMH(1M)
000730 GO TO 302
000734 END FLIGHT

```

FLIN

SUBROUTINE FLINITITLE,MODE,C,CP)

507

SOURCE DATE 69.0718 INCREASE NUMBER OF UNIT-CONVERSION OPTIONS
 SOURCE DATE 68.1205 CORRECT TWO-MANCH COMPUTED GO TO
 ALSO MAKE AMBIENT-PRESSURE-THRUST-CORRECTION
 DEPEND ON SONIC SPEED AS WELL AS DENSITY
 SOURCE DATE 68.0828 CORRECT NOZZLE-AREA SCALING
 SOURCE DATE 68.0826 ZERO OUT NEXT-UNSPECIFIED MANEUVER PHASE
 SOURCE DATE 68.0311 CLEAN UP DRAG PARAMETERS
 SOURCE DATE 68.0301 CHANGE SPELLING OF UNIT -NMI-
 SOURCE DATE 68.0209 CONVERT TO CUC 6400
 SOURCE DATE 67.0912 FIX INPUT FOR M1 = 3
 SOURCE DATE 67.0824 USE CP(7) FOR LAUNCH TIME
 SOURCE DATE 67.0726 CALL OLDATA ON HEADING SPECIAL DATA-CARD
 SOURCE DATE 67.0707 ALLOW OPTION M2#5. ALSO MANEUVER IS IN
 DEGREES IF -FLAG- IS NON-BLANK
 SOURCE DATE 67.0203 FOR M1#1, STORE INPUT MASS IN C(IN#4)
 SOURCE DATE 66.1222 RE-ARRANGE OUTPUT, ALLOW MANY STAGES MNVR
 SOURCE DATE 66.0601 ALLOW DRAG PROFILE TO BE INPUT

HEADS, PRINTS, AND SCALES FLIGHT PARAMETERS

508
509
510
511

TITLE - MULLENITH TITLE TO PRECEDE OUTPUT
 MODE - CONTROL WORD OF 3 DIGITS M1,M2,M3 WHICH GOVERN HEAD-
 IN OF THRUST-MASS PARAMETERS, AERODYNAMIC PARA-
 METERS, AND MANEUVER SCHEDULE, RESPECTIVELY, AS
 FOLLOWS -

VALUE PARAMETERS HEAD

M1#0 - (NONE)
 1 MASS, POUNDS (FLIGHT IS UNPROPELLED)
 2 VACUUM THRUST, POUNDS (CONSTANT-THRUST PROPULSION IS
 ORDINARILY USED. ALTERNATIVELY, CONSTANT-
 ACCELERATION PROPULSION MAY BE MADE BY MAKING
 THIS CARD IN CULS 1-30 INITIAL VACUUM THRUST
 ACC. G'S, AND ENTERING APPROPRIATE VALUES.)
 NOZZLE EXIT AREA, IN SQ
 INITIAL MASS, POUNDS
 FINAL MASS, POUNDS
 BURNING TIME, SECONDS
 (LAUNCH AND FIRST STAGE ASSUMED TO
 OCCUR AT TIME ZERO, WITH EACH STAGE
 SEPARATING AND IGNITING AS ITS
 PREDECESSOR BURNS OUT)
 3 - AS FOR M1#2 PLUS EXPLICIT INPUT OF BURNING HISTORY,
 LAUNCH/SEPARATION TIME, SEC
 IGNITION TIME, SEC
 M2#0 - (NONE)
 1 REFERENCE AREA, FT SQ
 SUBSONIC AXIAL FORCE COEFFICIENT CX (AT MACH 0.5) 66.0601
 2 - AS FOR M1#1 PLUS CX VARIATION WITH SPEED, 66.0601
 CX AT MACH 1 (ON THE HIGH SIDE) 66.0601
 CX AT MACH 3 66.0601
 CX AT MACH 10 66.0601
 3 - AS FOR M2#2 PLUS MANEUVERING PARAMETERS,
 MAX. NORMAL ACCELERATION, GRAVITIES

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK-NOT FILMED

000007	COMMON /CONVRT/ NNV, NAMVAL(3,1)	69.0709
000007	DATA (NNV=1)	69.0709
000007	DATA (NAMVAL =	68.0527
	1 3HDEG, 2(.01745329252),	68.0527
	2 2HFT, 0.3048006, 1.0,	68.0527
	3 3WPSF, 4.88024, 1.0,	68.0527
	4 2HMP, 1000., 3280.833,	68.0527
	5 3HMMI, 1853.25, 6080.3,	68.0527
	6 2HLR, 0.453542, 1.0,	68.0527
	7 1HG, 9.80665, 32.17398,	68.0527
	8 3HFT, 304.8006, 1000.,	68.0527
	9 1HM, 1.0, 3.280833,	69.0709
	0 3HMA, 2(.001),	69.0709
	1 3HSEC, 2(1.1),	69.0709
	CCIMPRG.CONVRT	69.0718
	C	09/15/69
000007	DIMENSION C(3,16),CP(1),M(82),ID(55),PMTR(10),SKED(6),	69.0718
	* KARDS(4),D(3,1)	69.0718
000007	DATA ((KARDS(1),I=1,4)=2.5,9,11),(BLANK=1)	69.0718
000007	EQUIVALENCE (AEG,IEU)	69.0718
	C	
000007	M3=MOD(MODE,10)	582
000013	M2=MOD(MODE/10,10)	583
000020	MM=MIN0(K2,4)	67.0707
000023	M1=MOD(MODE/100,10)	584
000031	IF (M1.EQ.0) AND. M2.EQ.0) GO TO 30	
000034	CALL OUTSET(454,12M STAGE ,12M ONE ,12M	60J
000041	CALL OUTSET(74,12M STAGE ,12M TWO ,12M	604
000045	CALL OUTSET(94,12M STAGE ,12M THREE ,12M	
000051	IF (M1.EQ.0) GO TO 20	
000055	KK=1 \$ NLIN=5 \$ IF (M1.GT.1) GO TO 12	67.0912
000062	KK=3 \$ NLIN=1	67.0726
000064	12 CALL INCOL(1M,M,1D,D,-NLIN)	67.0726
000071	IF (NDFILF.GT.0) RETURN	
000073	IF (ID(1).EQ.RHOLD DATA) GO TO 40	67.0726
000100	CALL AMIT(-15.0,C)	67.0726
000102	CALL AMIT(3*NLIN,D,C(1,KK))	67.0726
000114	IF (LTNE+7*NLIN+KARDS(MM),GT.MAXLN) CALL HEAD(1)	67.0726
000124	CALL OUTCOL(TITLE,M,X,X,0)	67.0707
000134	CALL OUTCOL(A,M,1D,C(1,KK),-NLIN)	67.0726
000147	IF (M1.EQ.1) GO TO 145	68.1205
000154	125 DO 14 N=1,3	
000156	IF (ID(1).NE.NMINIAL) GO TO 13	
000160	C(N,1)=C(N,1)*C(N,3)	
000163	13 C(N,1)=GACC*C(N,1)	
000164	C(N,2)=C(N,2)/144.	68.1205
000170	IF (KUNITS.NE.0) GO TO 14	
000171	C(N,1)=C(N,1)/SKP	
000173	C(N,2)=C(N,2)/SKP**2	68.1205
000175	C(N,3)=C(N,3)/SKP	
000177	C(N,4)=C(N,4)/SKP	
000201	14 CONTINUE	
000203	GO TO 15	67.0203
000204	145 DO 146 N=1,3	67.0203
000206	IF (KUNITS.EQ.0) C(N,3)=C(N,3)/SKP	67.0203
000211	146 C(N,4)=C(N,3)	67.0203
000214	15 T=CP(7)	67.0824
000220	DO 14 N=1,3	

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000221      SKED(N)=1
000223      SKED(N+3)=1
000224      T=T+C(N+5)
000226      IF (C(N+1+3).EQ.0.)T=1000000.
000231      1A CONTINUE
000233      IF(M1.LT.3) GO TO 17
000236      CALL INCOL(X,M+ID+SKED+2)
000241      IF(INDFILE.GT.0) RETURN
000243      DO 1A5 N=1,6
000247      1A5 SKED(N)=SKED(N)+CP(7)
000253      17 DO 1A N=1+3
000255      CP(2+N+5)=SKED(N)
000260      1A CP(2+N+6)=SKED(N+3)
C
000264      20 IF (M2.EQ.0) GO TO 30
000265      CALL AMIT(M3+0..C(1+6))
000272      CALL INCOL(1M+M+ID+0 "KARDS(MM))
000300      IF(INDFILE.GT.0) RETURN
000302      IF(ID(1).EQ.8HOLD DATA) GO TO 40
000307      CALL AMIT(3*KARDS(MM)+D+C(1+6))
000316      IF(M1.NE.0) GO TO 202
000322      IF(LINE+7+KARDS(MM).GT.MAXLN) CALL HEAD(1)
000333      CALL OUTCOL(TITLE+M+X+0)
000336      202 CALL OUTCOL(X+M+ID+C(1+6)+KARDS(MM))
000351      IF(M2.GT.1) GO TO 22
000357      DO 21 N=1+3
000360      C(N+1)=C(N+7)
000363      IF(KUNITS.EQ.0) C(N+6)=C(N+6)/SMF**2
000366      21 CONTINUE
000370      GO TO 30
000371      22 DO 24 N=1+3
000373      IF(C(N+3).LE.0.) GO TO 24
000375      23 C(N+1)=C(N+1)*GACC
000400      C(N+12)=C(N+12)/SHD
000402      C(N+13)=C(N+13)/SHD
000403      C(N+14)=C(N+14)/SHD**2
000405      C(N+16)=C(N+16)*TWOPI
000407      IF (KUNITS.NE.0) GO TO 24
000410      C(N+6)=C(N+6)/SMF**2
000413      24 CONTINUE
000415      IF(M2.LE.4) GO TO 30
000420      CALL IN(NCARD+1)
000422      CALL INCOL(1M+M+ID+C(1+17)+NCARD)
000434      IF(INDFILE.GT.0) RETURN
000436      CALL OUTCOL(X+M+ID+C(1+17)+NCARD)
C
000450      30 IF (M3.EQ.0) RETURN
000452      CP(13)=0.
000456      HEAD(5+34) PMTH=QUIT
000465      IF(CHECKFIL(5)) RETURN
000471      AEQ=PMTH(1)
000473      IF(IFU.EQ.8HOLD DATA) GO TO 40
000477      IF(IEU.EQ.8HEND DATA) RETURN
000501      IF (LINE+15+GT.MAXLN) CALL HEAD(1)
000511      CALL OUTSET(120+12M
000515      CALL OUTSET( 3+.12M MANEUVER .12M AMPLITUDE .12M GRAVITIES
000521      FACTOR = GACC
000523      IF(FLAG.EQ.BLANK) GO TO 31

```

```

68.0311
67.0726
67.0726
67.0726
67.0726
67.0726
67.0707
67.0203
67.0203
67.0203
67.0203
67.0203
67.0203
66.0601
66.0601
66.0601
67.0707
67.0707
67.0707
67.0707
637
67.0707
68.0209
67.0726
67.0726
67.0726
63M
639
640
67.0707
67.0707

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000527      FACTOR = 1./SRD                                67.0707
000531      CALL OUTSET(34,10M ANGLE OF,9M ATTACK,10M DEGREES,M) 67.0707
000545 31      CALL OUTSET(44,12M MANUEVER,12M DIRECTION,12M DEGREES,M) 641
000541      CALL OUTSET(54,12M DIRECTION,12M RATE,12M DEG/SEC,M) 642
000545      CALL OUTSET(70,12M CRITER,12M,12M PARAMETER,M) 67.0707
000551      CALL OUTSET(80,12M ION FOM TERM,12M OF MANUEVER,12M UNITS,M) 67.0707
000555      CALL OUTSET(94,12M INATION,12M,12M VALUE,M) 645
000561      IF(M1.EQ.0 .AND. M2.EQ.0) CALL TITLE(=1,TITLE) 67.0707
000577      CALL OUTCOL(1M,M,X,X,0) 646
000603      CP(17)=1. 649
000607      CP(14)=CP(15)=0.
000612      I1=14 67.0707
000613      GO TO 35 67.0707
000613 33      I1=I1+5 66.1222
000615      READ (5,34) (PMTR(I),I=1,10),QUIT
000630 34      FORMAT(AH,A2,3F10,0,0,0,AH,A2,AB,A2,3F10,0,0,A2)
000630      IF(CH=KFL(5)) RETURN 68.0209
000634      AEO=PMTR(1) 67.0726
000636      IF(1F0.EQ.8)MEND DATA) RETURN 67.0726
000640 35      IEQ=1M 69.0718
000642      CALL PCMDM(1,PMTR(8),1,1F0,3) 69.0718
000646      CP(11) = PMTR(3)*FACTOR 67.0707
000654      CP(11+1)=PMTR(4)/SRD 660
000656      CP(11+2)=PMTR(5)/SRD 661
000660      CP(11+3)=PMTR(10)
000661      CP(11+4)=PMTR(6)
000663      CALL OUTCOL(TITLE,M,X,PMTR,-1) 663
000666      DO 3A N=1,NAV 69.0718
000672      IF(MANVAL(1,N).NE.1EQ) GO TO 36 69.0718
000675      IEQ=MANVAL(KUNITS+2,N) 69.0718
000700      CP(11+3)=CP(11+3)+AEO 69.0718
000703      GO TO 37 69.0718
000703 36      CONTINUE 69.0718
000716 37      CP(11+5)=CP(11+9)=0. 69.0718
000717      IF (QUIT.NE.HLANK) RETURN 664
000714      GO TO 33 66.1222
C
000715 4.      CALL ULDATA(4MFLIN) 67.0726
000717      IF(M3.EQ.0) RETURN 67.0726
000721      CP(17)=1. 3 CP(14)=CP(15)=0. 67.0726
000730      RETURN 67.0726
000730      ENL MFLIN

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FOAL

```

FUNCTION FOAL (STATE,GOAL)
C
C SOURCE DATE 69.0709 CORRECT ARGUMENTS TO STATE
C SOURCE DATE 69.0209 CONVERT TO CDC 6400
C SOURCE DATE 67.0914 REPAIR AZIM CALC FOR ROUND-EARTH
C SOURCE DATE 67.0714 CALL TRAIDERM IF ERRUM CONDITION
C SOURCE DATE 67.0710 CALL ALTF FOR ALTITUDE
C SOURCE DATE 66.1021 GOAL ETC ARE TYPE INTEGER
C SOURCE DATE 66.0601 EXPAND TO ACCEPT 70 KINDS OF GOALS
C
C RETURNS CURRENT VALUE OF FLIGHT GOAL
C
C STATE = CURRENT STATE VECTOR IN FLIGHT
C GOAL = FULLWITH DEFINITION OF FLIGHT GOAL, IDENTICAL TO
C ONE OF THE POSSIBILITIES TABULATED IN UM -
C
C POSITION COORDINATE COORDINATE RECT. VEL. RECT. ACC.
C -----1ST DERIV.-----2ND DERIV.-----COMPONENTS-----COMPONENTS-----
C
C X A VEL. X ACC. X DOT X DBLDOT
C Y Y VEL. Y ACC. Y DOT Y DBLDOT
C Z Z VEL. Z ACC. Z DOT Z DBLDOT
C H H DOT R DBLDOT H. VEL. H. ACC.
C THETA THETA DOT THETA DBLD THETA VEL. THETA ACC.
C PHI PHI DOT PHI DBLDOT PHI VEL. PHI ACC.
C RANGE RANGE RATE RANGE ACC. RANGE VEL. RANGE ACC.
C AZIMUTH AZ. RATE AZ. DBLDOT AZ. VEL. AZ. ACC.
C ELEVATION EL. RATE EL. DBLDOT EL. VEL. EL. ACC.
C ALTITUDE ALT. RATE ALT. ACC. VERT. VEL. VERT. ACC.
C LONGITUDE LONG. RATE LONG. ACC. EAST VEL. EAST ACC.
C LATITUDE LAT. RATE LAT. ACC. NORTH VEL. NORTH ACC.
C
C POLAR VEL. POLAR ACC. ACC. MEL. TIME
C -----COORDINATE-----COORDINATE-----TO VEL.-----COORDINATE-----
C
C VEL. MAG. ACC. MAG. ACC. PAH. TIME
C VEL. AZ. ACC. AZ. ACC. NOH. TIME INT.
C VEL. EL. ACC. EL.
C
C *****
C COMMON /HASCON
000005 COMMON /HASCON/
C 1 PROGRAM, KPAGE, LINE, TUPDAY, RUN, RUN(DIG),
C 2 MSG, FLAG, DATE, MAXTM, MAXPG, MAALN,
C 3 ALASS, KNCUP, KUNITS, KS!IN, KOUNO, IFEOF
C 4 ,NOFILE
C *****
C COMMON /HASCON
C
C *****
C COMMON /CONCON/
000005 COMMON /CONCON/
C 1 PI, SHU, SLV, SMF, SKP, MHUOY,
C 2 GACC, GCON, MHUOY, RHUZH, TWUPI, MAFPI
C *****
C COMMON /CONCON
C
C *****
C DIMENSION STATE(10),S(10),GOALS(70),GOLD(5),M1(5),M2(5),X(10),Y(1)
000005 DATA ((GOALS(I), I = 1,70))=
000005
C
C 1 2 3 4 5 68.0204
C 2 3 4 5 68.0204
C
C 1 2 3 4 5
C 2 3 4 5
C 3 4 5
C 4 5
C 5
C 6 8.0204
C 7 8.0204

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AD-A127 695

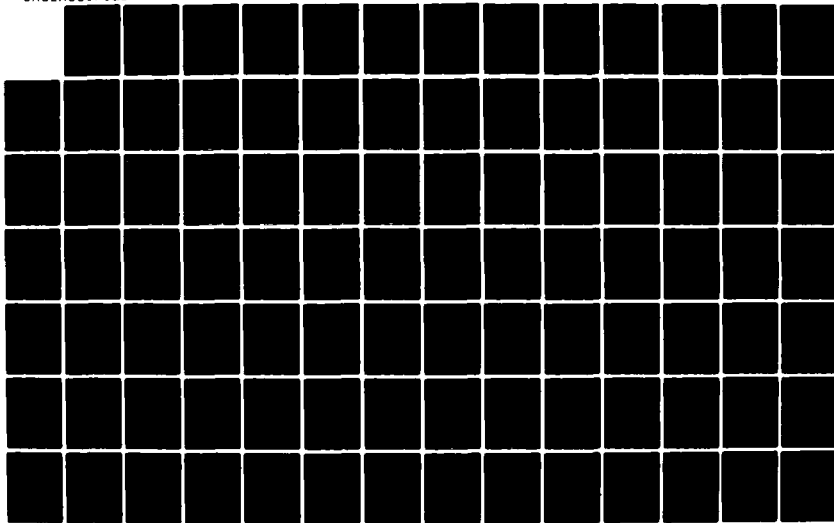
THE COMPLEAT TRAIDSMAN(U) GENERAL RESEARCH CORP SANTA
BARBARA CA T PLAMBECK 01 SEP 69 GRC-IM-711/2

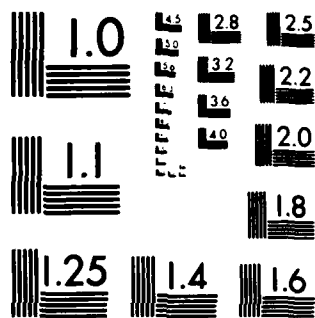
23

UNCLASSIFIED

F/G 9/2

NL





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

C M1,M2=	1. 1	1. 2	1. 3	1. 4	1. 5	
C						68.0204
C	• 50MY VEL.	7 VEL.	8 ACC.	9 ACC.	10 Z ACC.	68.0209
C M1,M2=	1. 6	1. 7	1. 8	1. 9	1.10	68.0219
C						68.0209
C	• 50TIME INT	12 A DOT	13 Y DOT	14 Z DOT	15 A UNLDOT	68.0209
C M1,M2=	1. 1	1. 2	1. 3	1. 4	1. 5	68.0209
C						68.0204
C	• 50MY UNLDOT	17 Z UNLDOT	18 M	19 RANGE	20 ALTITUDE	68.0209
C M1,M2=	1. 6	1. 7	2. 2	2. 2	2. 2	68.0204
C						68.0204
C	• 50MY VEL. MAG	22 ACC. MAG	23 THETA	24 AZIMUTH	25 LONGITUDE	68.0209
C M1,M2=	2. 5	2. 8	3. 2	3. 2	3. 2	68.0204
C						68.0209
C	• 50MY VEL. AZ.	27 ACC. AZ.	28 PHI	29 ELEVATIO	30 LATITUDE	68.0209
C M1,M2=	3. 5	3. 8	4. 2	4. 2	4. 2	68.0204
C KOURD=2	11. 5	11. 8	4. 2	4. 2	4. 2	68.0209
C						68.0204
C	• 50MY VEL. EL.	32 ACC. EL.	33 M DOT	34 RANGE MA	35 ALT. RAT	68.0209
C M1,M2=	4. 5	4. 8	5. 2	5. 2	5. 2	68.0204
C KOURD=7	12. 5	12. 8	5. 2	5. 2	5. 2	68.0209
C						68.0204
C	• 50MY VEL.	37 RANGE VE	38 VENT. VE	39 ACC. PAN	40 ACC. NOM	68.0209
C M1,M2=	5. 2	5. 2	5. 2	5. 5	6. 0	68.0209
C						68.0204
C	• 50THETA DO	42 THETA VE	43 AZ. RATE	44 AZ. VEL.	45 LONG. MA	68.0209
C M1,M2=	7. 0	7. 1	7. 0	7. 1	7. 0	68.0209
C						68.0204
C	• 50EAST VEL	47 PHI DOT	48 PHI VEL.	49 EL. RATE	50 EL. VEL.	68.0209
C M1,M2=	7. 1	8. 0	8. 1	8. 0	8. 1	68.0204
C						68.0209
C	• 50HAT. RAT	52 NORTH VE	53 M DBL DOT	54 THETA DB	55 PHI DBL	68.0209
C M1,M2=	8. 0	8. 1	9. 8	9. 9	9.10	68.0204
C						68.0209
C	• 50HANGE AC	57 AZ. DBL	58 EL. DBL	59 ALT. ACC	60 LONG. AC	68.0209
C M1,M2=	9. 8	9. 9	9.10	9. 8	9. 9	68.0204
C						68.0209
C	• 50HAT. ACC	62 M ACC.	63 THETA AC	64 PHI ACC.	65 HANGE AC	68.0209
C M1,M2=	9.10	10. 8	10. 9	10.10	10. 8	68.0204
C						68.0209
C	• 50HAZ. ACC.	67 EL. ACC.	68 VENT. AC	69 EAST ACC	70 NORTH AC	68.0209
C M1,M2=	10. 9	10.10	10. 8	10. 9	10.10	68.0204
C						68.0209
C	DATA (NOLLS=5), (NGOAL=0), ((GOLD(1)=1=1.5)=5(-1)), (NOLD=1)					69.0709
C	INTEGER GOAL, GOLD, GOALS					66.1021

000004
000005

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000004      C      GO 2 1=1.10
000006      2      S(1) = STATE(1)
000012      IF (NGOAL.EQ.GOLD(NOLD)) GO TO 30
000014      DO 3 NOLD=1,NOLDS
000016      IF (NGOAL.EQ.GOLD(NOLD)) GO TO 30
000020      3      CONTINUE
000023      DO 5 NGOAL = 1,79
000025      IF (NGOAL.EQ.GOALS(NGOAL)) GO TO 10
000027      5      CONTINUE
000030      CALL HEAD(15)
000032      WRITE (6,8) GOAL,GOAL
000034      8      FORMAT(3X,56H * * FUAL DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE FOLLOWING GOAL *
000036      1 * * /50X020/60AA10)
000038      CALL STOUT(1H,1111,4,5,1)
000040      CALL TRA DEPR(1H)
000042      RETURN
000044      10 DO 12 N=2,NOLDS
000046      NOLD=NOLDS-N+1
000048      GOLD(NOLD+1)=GOLD(NOLD)
000050      M1(NOLD+1)=M1(NOLD)
000052      12      M2(NOLD+1)=M2(NOLD)
000054      13      NOLD=NOLD-1
000056      GOLD(1)=GOALS(NGOAL)
000058      IF (NGOAL.GT.17) GO TO 14
000060      M1(1) = 1
000062      M2(1) = NGOAL
000064      IF (NGOAL.GT.10) M2(1)=NGOAL-10
000066      GO TO 30
000068      14      IF (NGOAL.GT.32) GO TO 16
000070      M1(1)=(NGOAL-18)/5+2
000072      K=MOD(NGOAL-18,5)
000074      M2(1) = 2
000076      IF (K.LT.3) GO TO 30
000078      M2(1) = 2+3*(K-2)
000080      IF (K.OO.H.NE.2.OH.M1(1).EQ.2) GO TO 30
000082      M1(1)=M1(1)+8
000084      GO TO 30
000086      16      IF (NGOAL.GT.40) GO TO 18
000088      M1(1) = 5
000090      M2(1) = 2
000092      IF (NGOAL.LT.39) GO TO 30
000094      M2(1) = 5
000096      IF (NGOAL.LT.40) GO TO 30
000098      M1(1) = 6
000100      M2(1) = 0
000102      GO TO 30
000104      18      IF (NGOAL.GT.52) GO TO 20
000106      M1(1)=(NGOAL-41)/8+7
000108      M2(1)=MOD(NGOAL-41,2)
000110      GO TO 30
000112      20      M1(1)=(NGOAL-53)/9+9
000114      M2(1)=MOD(NGOAL-53,3)+8
000116      30      MODE1=M1(NOLD)
000118      MODE2=M2(NOLD)
000120      GO TO (41,46,51,56,61,66,71,76,81,81,91,96),MODE1
000122      41      FUAL=5(MODE2)
000124      RETURN
000126

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69.0704

66.0209

68.0209

67.0714

67.0818

GRAV

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SUBROUTINE GRAV(S,G)
SOURCE DATE 64.0728
    RETURNS GRAVITATIONAL ACCELERATION G FOR STATE VECTOR S
    WRITTEN 7/28/64

CCOMPRG,RASCON
000004 COMMON /BASCON/
      1 PROGRAM, KPAGE, LINE, TOFDAY, RUN, RUNIN(6),
      2 MSG, FLAG, DATE, MARTM, MAXPG, MAXLN,
      3 KLASS, KGROUP, KUNITS, KSTJNT, KOORD, IFEOP
      4 ,NDFILE

C
CCOMPRG,CONCON
000004 COMMON /CONCON/
      1 P1, SHD, SLV, SMF, SKP, RRDY,
      2 GACC, BCON, WBODY, RMOZRO, TWOPI, MAFP1

C
000004 DIMENSION S(10),G(3),P(3)
C
000004 4 DO 5 I=2,4
000004 P(I-1)=S(I)
000010 5 G(I-1)=0.
000014 IF(KOORD=1) B=6.9
000016 6 G(3)=GACC
000021 RETURN
000022 P(3)=P(3)+RBDY
000024 9 C=P(1)**2+P(2)**2+P(3)**2
000030 C=GCUN/(C*SQRT(C))
000035 DO 7 I=1,3
000037 7 G(I)=C*P(I)
000045 RETURN
000045 END GRAV

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HEAD

SUBROUTINE HEAD(N)
 SOURCE DATE 69-0709 FACILITATE DISCONNECT OF TIME/PAGE LIMITS 736
 SOURCE DATE 69-1205 CORRECT WRITE(6924) STATEMENT 736
 SOURCE DATE 69-0403 ADD PROVISION FOR SUB-HEADING 737
 SOURCE DATE 69-0209 CONVERT TO CUC 6400 738
 SOURCE DATE 67-0726 CALL OLDATA ON HEADING SPECIAL DATA-CARD 739
 SOURCE DATE 67-0626 CHANGE COMPANY NAME 740
 SOURCE DATE 67-0324 PRINT RUN-END UPON HEADING EOF 741
 SOURCE DATE 66-1222 RE-ARRANGE EXIT ON CALL WITH (0) 742
 SOURCE DATE 66-1020 NUFIL IS COUNT OF EOF-S FOUND 743
 FOR N(1) HCD (MAGNITUDE GREATER THAN 99), TAKES N(1) AS 735
 PROGRAM NAME FOLLOWED BY (OPTIONAL) FOLLOWER WITH TITLE 736
 HEADS NEW HEADING CARD, WHITES NEW TITLE PAGE. 737
 RESETS PAGE COUNTER TO ZERO. 738
 FOR N(1) POSITIVE, SKIPS TO NEW PAGE WITH APPROPRIATE 739
 SECURITY MARKINGS, HEADS IT, AND SKIPS DOWN N(1) 740
 SPACES. 741
 FOR N(1) ZERO, WHITES OUT RUN TERMINATION 742
 COLUMNS FORMAT CONTENTS 743
 ----- 744
 1-2 A2 RUN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 745
 3-50 6A8 RUN TITLE 746
 51 A1 MESSAGE FLAG. IF NOT BLANK, CAUSES 747
 HEADING AND PRINTING OF MESSAGE CARDS 748
 (FORMAT 13A6,A2) UNTIL CARD CONTAIN- 749
 ING AN ASTERISK IN COL. 80 IS FOUND. 750
 INPUT FLAG, PLACED IN COMMON. 751
 52 A1 RUN DATE (IF BLANK, TAKEN FROM SYSTEM 752
 53-60 A8 DATE CELL) 753
 61-63 13 EXECUTION TIME LIMIT IN MINUTES (IF 754
 BLANK OR ZERO, RESET BY HEAD TO 5) 755
 64-66 13 OUTPUT PAGE LIMIT (IF BLANK OR ZERO, 756
 RESET BY HEAD TO 100) 757
 67-68 12 NUMBER OF LINES TO BE WRITTEN ON OUT- 758
 PUT PAGES (IF BLANK OR ZERO, RESET BY 759
 HEAD TO 5) 760
 69 11 CONTROLS SECURITY MARKINGS ON OUTPUT 761
 0 - UNCLASSIFIED 762
 1 - CONFIDENTIAL 763
 2 - SECRET 764
 3 - TOP SECRET 765
 4 - CONFIDENTIAL RESTRICTED DATA 766
 5 - SECRET RESTRICTED DATA 767
 6 - TOP SECRET RESTRICTED DATA 768
 70 11 SPECIFIES DOWNGRADING GROUP FOR 769
 SECURITY MARKINGS 770
 71 11 CONTROLS UNITS IN BASIC COMPUTATIONS 771
 0 OR BLANK - METRIC (MKS) UNITS 772
 1 - ENGLISH (FEET, POUNDS, POUNDALS) 773
 72 11 CONTROLS INTEGRATION METHOD USED BY 774
 SUBROUTINE STINT 775
 0 OR BLANK - RECTANGULAR 776
 1 - FOURTH/UNDER HUNG-KUTTA 777
 778
 779
 780
 781

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742
743

C WRITTEN 7/6/64

C
CCOMPRG,HASCON
000003 COMMON /HASCON/
 1 PRGHR. KPAGE. LINE. TUFDAY. HUN. HUNID(6).
 2 MSG. FLAG. DATE. MAXTM. MAAPG. MAALN.
 3 CLASS. KGROUP. KUNITS. KSTINT. KOURD. IFEOF
 4 NDFILE
CCOMPRG,HASCON
C
000003 COMMON /CONCON/
 1 PT. SHD. SLV. SMF. SKP. HBODY.
 2 GACC. GCON. MAUDY. MHUZMO. TRUPI. HAFPI
CCOMPRG,CONCON
C
000003 COMMON /HENSAY/
 TSTANT. IPG. KUNTHL
CCOMPRG,HENSAY
C
000003 DIMENSION N(2),CLASS(4,6),GHOUP(8,4),CONDR(2,4),CONTHL(2).
 * CHUS(15),KTIME(3),IMAGE(N)
000003 DATA (CLASS =
 1 3PM----- CONFIDENTIAL ----- ; 790
 2 3PM----- SECRET ----- ; 791
 3 3PM----- TOP SECRET ----- ; 792
 4 3PM CONFIDENTIAL RESTRICTED DATA ; 793
 5 3PM--- SECRET RESTRICTED DATA --- ; 794
 6 3PM- TOP SECRET RESTRICTED DATA -) 795
000003 DATA (GROUP =
 1 72MT EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATI 797
 20M 1 ; 798
 3 72MT EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATI 799
 40M 1 ; 800
 5 72MT DOWNGRADED AT 12-YEAR INTERVALS; NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASS 801
 65IF1FI 1 ; 802
 7 72MT DOWNGRADED AT 3-YEAR INTERVALS; DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 Y 803
 9EARS 1) 804
000003 DATA (CONTHL=1M,1M1),(ASTHSH=1M*),(UOT=1M.) 68.0204
000003 EQUIVALENCE (AEL,IEG),(BLANK,CONTHL)
000003 DATA (CONA=12M METRIC. 12M ENGLISH.
 * 12M RECTANGULAR. 12M KUNGE-KUTTA)
C
000003 TUFDAY=UTIMEF(X) 804
000006 IF (TABS(N(1)),LT.99) GO TO 50 810
000012 READ(5,99) IMAGE 67.0726
000017 99 FORMAT(BA10) 68.0209
000017 IF (N(1,5) 79.3 67.0726
000023 3 IF (IMAGE(1).NE.8HOLD DATA) GO TO 5 67.0726
000026 CALL OLDATA(AMHEAD) 67.0726
000027 RETURN 68.0204
000030 5 DECONE(80,2,IMAGE) RUN. (RUNID(1),I=1,5).
 * MSG,FLAG,DATE,MAXTM,MAXPG,MAALN. 813
 1 CLASS,KGROUP,KUNITS,KSTINT
000073 2 FORMAT(A2,AA10,AM, 68.0209
 * 2A1,AB,213,12,411)
000073 HUI,IN(A)=HLANK 68.0209
000075 IF (MAXTM.EG.0) MAXTM=999 69.0704

000077	1	CALL SECCNITSTART)	68.0209
000101		IF (MAXPG.EQ.0) MAXPG=999	69.0709
000103		IF (MAXLN.EQ.0) MAXLN=57	818
000104		IF (CLASS.NE.0) MAXLN=MAXLN-4	819
000110		IF (DATE.EQ.BLANK) DATE=DATEF(X)	820
000114		DUMMY=HANK (*3.141592654)	68.0209
000121		KUORH=0	822
000122		IMG=0	823
000123	4	IF (CLASS.EQ.0) WHITE (6,6)	824
000131	6	FORMAT(1H1)	825
000131		IF (CLASS.NE.0) WHITE (6,7) (CLASS(I,CLASS),I=1,4)	826
000147	7	FORMAT(1H) 43(1H-) 3A10+A2 44(1H-) / 1M0)	68.0209
000147	10	LINE=1	828
000150		CALL LSRIP((MAXLN-4)/2)	829
000154		CALL TITLEH(0,N)	830
000160		WHITE (6,11) HUN,DATE,TUFUAY	831
000172	11	FORMAT(1H) 41A4HUN A7.5AA10.4XSMTIME A10)	68.0209
000172		CALL TITLEH(0,HUN10)	833
000174	16	WHITE (6,17) (CUNDX(I,KUNITS+1),I=1,2),(CUNDX(I,KSTINT+3),I=1,2),	834
		1 MAXTM,MAXPG	835
000227	17	FORMAT(1H)/1H 39A 17HCOMPUTATION UNITS 6A1H= 4X A10.A2	68.0209
	1	/40X18HINTEGRATION METHOD 5A1H= 4X A10.A2	68.0209
	2	/40X18HRUNNING TIME LIMIT 5A1H= 18, 8H MINUTES	838
	3	/40X12HOUTPUT LIMIT 11A1H= 110, 6H PAGES	839
	4	/1H/1H0)	840
000227		LINE=LINE+12	841
000224	20	IF (CLASS.EQ.0) GO TO 29	842
000224		WHITE (6,21)	843
000237	21	FORMAT(24X72(1H-)/24X72HI THIS MATERIAL CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFEC	844
		TING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF I /24X72HI THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN	845
		2 THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, TITLE I /24X72HI 18, U.S.C.,	846
		3 SECTION 793 AND 794, THE TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF I /	847
		4 24X72HI WHICH IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBI	848
		SED BY LAW. I)	849
000237		LINE=LINE+5	
000234		IF (CLASS.GE.4) KGROUP=1	851
000237		WHITE (6,24) KGROUP,(GROUP(I,KGROUP),I=1,8)	68.1205
000255	24	FORMAT(24X1HI 70A1HI / 24X 1HI 31X 5HGROUP I3.31X 1HI /24X7A10.A2)	68.0209
000255		LINE=LINE+3	854
000257		IF (CLASS.LT.4) GO TO 26	855
000262		WHITE (6,25)	856
000266	25	FORMAT(24X1HI 70X 1HI / 24X 1HI 27X 15HRESTRICTED DATA 28X 1HI /	857
		1 24X 1HI 27X 25HATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954 23X 1HI)	858
000264		LINE=LINE+2	859
000270	26	WHITE (6,27)	860
000274	27	FORMAT(24X 72(1H-))	861
000274		LINE=LINE+1	862
000276	29	CALL LSRIP(9-2*(CLASS/4))	863
000303	30	WHITE (6,34)	864
000307	34	FORMAT(1H0/1H0 47A 24H TWAID SYSTEM /40X24H GENERAL WE 67.0626	
		1SEARCH CORP. /48X24H 53R3 HOLLISTER AVENUE /48X24H GOLETA, CAL 69.0704	
		2IFORNAIA /)	
000307		LINE=LINE+8	868
000311		IMG=IMG+1	869
000312		KUNTHL=2	870
000313		IF (CLASS.NE.0) KUNTHL=1	871
000315		IF (IMG.EQ.2) GO TO 40	872
000320		IF (CLASS.EQ.0) GO TO 4	873

000320	GO TO 50	874
000321	IF (PG.EL.97) GO TO 10	
000322	PHOGRM=PHO	
000324	KPAGE=0	876
000325	P1=3.141592654	877
000326	TADPT=2.0E1	66.0601
000330	MAKP1=.5E1	66.0601
000331	SKP=57.24577451	878
000333	SMF=3.280033	879
000334	SKP=2.2046223	880
000336	HMODY=.000072727052	69.0704
000337	SLV=1000.	882
000341	HMODY=6375180.	883
000342	GACC=4.80845	884
000344	GCON=GACC*HMODY**2	885
000346	HMODH=1.225	886
000347	IF (KUNITS.EG.0) RETURN	887
000351	SLV=PHO.3	888
000354	HMODY=HMODY*SMF	889
000356	GACC=GACC*SMF	890
000355	GCON=GACC*HMODY**2	891
000357	HMODH=HMODH*HMODY*SMF**3	892
000361	RETURN	893
000362	50 CALL SECOND(TNOW)	68.0209
000364	TNOW=TNOW-TSTANT	68.0209
000366	KTIME(1)=FLIV(TNOW/3600.)	68.0204
000372	KTIME(2)=AMOD(FDIV(TNOW/60.),60.) * 1000	68.0204
000404	KTIME(3)=AMOD(TNOW/60.) * 1000	
000411	IF (KCLASS.EG.0) GO TO 55	899
000413	CALL LSKIT(MAXLN-LINE)	900
000417	WHITF (6,56) ((CLASS(I,KCLASS)=I=1,4),K=1,2)	901
000418	54 FORMAT(1H,43(1H=) 3A10,A2,	68.0209
	44(1H=) /1H) 43(1H=) 3A10,A2,	68.0204
	44(1H=) /1H)	903
000436	IF (IPG.EL.1) GO TO 10	
000441	55 IF (IPG.LF.-9H) GO TO 791	67.0324
000444	KPAGE=KPAGE+1	66.1222
000445	WHITF (6,56) CONTRL(KONTRL),PHOGRM,HUN,(RUNID(I),I=1,5),DATE,	68.0209
	KTIME(1),DOT,KTIME(2),DOT,KTIME(3),KPAGE	68.0204
000496	56 FORMAT(A,410,5H HUN A2,1)X4A10,AB,1)X4A10,2X4MTIME	68.0209
	1,2(1,12)	68.0209
	1 7H PAGE 14)	908
000506	LINE=1	909
000505	CALL SUB-HEAD(0)	68.0403
000507	IF (IPG.EL.-97) GO TO 40	67.0324
000512	IF (1,1).EG.0) GO TO 49	67.0324
000513	IF (MSG.EL.1H) GO TO 70	
000516	CALL LSKIT(10)	913
000516	61 READ(5,62) MUMLS	914
000524	62 FORMAT(17A6,2A1)	915
000524	LINE=LINE+1	916
000524	IF (LINE.GT.MAXLN) GO TO 50	917
000532	IF (CRUS(15).EG.ASTHRS) GO TO 65	918
000534	WHITF (6,56) MUMDS	919
000541	64 FORMAT(20X13A6,2A1)	920
000541	GO TO 61	921
000543	65 WHITF (6,56) (MUMDS(I),I=1,14)	922
000555	MSG=1H	

000557	GO TO 50	924
000560	70 IF (MAXTM.GE.999) GO TO 71	69.0709
000563	IF (KTIME(2)-1000*60*ATIME(1).GE.MAATM) GO TO 75	69.0709
000570	71 IF (MAXPG.GE.999) GO TO 72	69.0709
000573	IF (MPAGE.GT.MAAPG) GO TO 77	926
000576	72 CALL LSKIP(N(1))	69.0709
000600	RETURN	928
000601	74 CALL LSKIP(20)	929
000603	WRITE (6,76)	930
000607	76 FORMAT(27A5H* * * JOB TERMINATED FOR EXCESSIVE RUNNING TIME	931
	1 * * *)	932
000607	GO TO 80	933
000611	77 CALL LSKIP(20)	934
000613	WRITE (6,7H)	935
000617	7H FORMAT(33A5H* * * JOB TERMINATED AT OUTPUT LIMIT * *	936
	1 * * *)	937
000617	GO TO 60	66.0601
000621	79 NUFIL=NUFLE+1	66.1020
000623	IF (IIEOF.GT.0) RETURN	68.1205
000625	IPG=-97	67.0324
000626	GO TO 50	66.0601
000627	791 IF (IPG.EC.-99) RETURN	67.0324
000632	80 CALL EXIT	66.0601
000633	89 IPG=-98	67.0324
000634	90 IPG=IPG-1	67.0324
000634	91 CALL LSKIP(15)	66.0601
000640	CALL TITLER(0.16H- END OF RUN -)	940
000642	WRITE (6,92) KTIME	941
000650	92 FORMAT(1H0/1H0/1H0 42X 15MEXECUTION TIME 12. 6H MMS 12. 6H MIN	942
	1 12. 4H SEC)	943
000650	LINE=LINE+6	944
000652	GO TO 50	946
000653	END HEAD	

```

SUMROUTINE IN1(DATA,INP)                                68.0209
SOURCE DATE 69.0709    ADD 2 UNIT-NAMES, REVERSE FORMAT IF NAME USED
SOURCE DATE 69.0220    CORRECT OUTPUT FORMAT
SOURCE DATE 68.1205    PRINT ASTERISK IF DATA-VALUE CONVERTED TO INTEGER
SOURCE DATE 68.0527    MAKE CONVERSIONS DEPEND ON UNITS
SOURCE DATE 68.0507    ADD BCD READ IF INP = ZERO
SOURCE DATE 68.0209    CONVERT TO CDC 6400
SOURCE DATE 67.0726    CALL OLDATA ON READING SPECIAL DATA-CARD
SOURCE DATE 67.0711    ALLOW UNIT-NAMES FOR AUTOMATIC CONVERSION
SOURCE DATE 63.1101

HEADS AN IDENTIFICATION, A NUMBER, AND TWO SCALINGS FROM EACH          949
OF -INP- CARDS OF THE FOLLOWING FORMAT -                               950

      COLUMN   FORMAT   CONTENTS                                     952
      -----   -----   -----                                     953
      1-40      5AH      HOLLERITH IDENTIFICATION                     954
      41-50      F10.0    AN INPUT NUMBER, X                           955
      51-60      F10.0    A MULTIPLIER, XM OR UNIT-NAME (BELOW)        957
      61-70      F10.0    A DIVISOR, XD                                959
      ALTERNATIVELY, COL 51-53 MAY CONTAIN A UNIT-NAME
      FOR AUTOMATIC CONVERSION. THEN COL 54-80 ARE IGNORED
      UNIT-NAME PUNCHED   INTERNAL(MET.)   (ENGL.)
      -----   -----   -----
      DEG      RADIAN      RADIAN
      FT       METERS      FEET
      PSF      KG/M/SQ METER  LB/SQ FT
      KM       METERS      FEET
      NM       METERS      FEET
      LB       KG
      G        METER/SEC SQ  FT/SEC SQ
      KFT      METERS      FEET
      M        METERS      FEET
      MRA      RADIAN      RADIAN
      SEC      SECONDS      SECONDS
      69.0749
      69.0709
      960
      RETURNS DATA(1)=XXM/XD, WHERE X, XM, AND XD ARE TAKEN FROM
      THE I-TH INPUT CARD. IF BLANK, XM AND XD ARE TAKEN AS UNITY.
      961
      PRINTS IDENTIFICATION AND X, WITH SCALED VALUE XXM/XD IF IT
      962
      DIFFERS FROM X
      963
      FOR -INP- POSITIVE, FLOATING POINT VALUES ARE RETURNED
      964
      FOR -INP- NEGATIVE, INTEGER VALUES ARE RETURNED
      965
      FOR -INP- ZERO, BCD DATA IS RETURNED
      966

      969
      971

CCOMPKG,HASCON
000005  COMMON /HASCON/
      1 PROGRAM, KPAGE, LINE, TODAY, MUN, MUNID(6),
      2 MSG, FLAG, DATE, MAATH, MAAPG, MAALN,
      3 CLASS, KGROUP, KUNITS, KSTINT, KOORD, IFEOF
      4 INFILE
CCOMPKG,HASCON
C
CCOMPKG,CO-VHT
09/15/69
69.0709

```


IN3

```

SUBROUTINE IN3(DATA,NIN)
C SOURCE DATE 68.1205 PRINT ASTERISK IF DATA-VALUE CONVERTED TO INTEGER
* SOURCE DATE 68.0209 CONVERT TO CDC 6400
C SOURCE DATE 67.0726 CALL OLDATA ON READING SPECIAL DATA-CARD
C SOURCE DATE 67.0711 BRAND NEW CODE
C
C READS NIN VALUES FROM IN1-TYPE CARDS, AND STORES THEM IN THE DATA
C ARRAY, THE DIFFERENCE BEING THAT IN3 READS 3 VALUES FROM
C COL 41-76 OF EACH CARD.
C
000005 DIMENSION DATA(NIN),ID(4),VAL(3)
000005 EQUIVALENCE(AEQ,IEQ)
C
C
000005 KAR=1M 5 IF(NIN.LT.0) KAR=1M0 68.1205
000011 MAX = IABS(NIN)
000013 MX = (MAX+2)/3
000017 M = 0
000020 DO 6 MX=1,MX
000021 READ(5,1) ID,VAL
000030 1 FORMAT(4A10,3F10.0) 68.0209
000030 IF(CHEKFIL(5)) RETURN 68.0209
000034 IF(ID(1).NE.8M0LD DATA) GO TO 4 67.0726
000040 CALL OLDATA(3MIN3) 67.0726
000041 RETURN 67.0726
000042 4 CALL COUN OUT(1) 68.0209
000044 WRITE(6,2) ID,VAL(1),KAR 68.1205
000060 2 FORMAT(12X4A10,F14.4,A1) 68.1205
000060 IF(M=1.0E,MAX) GO TO 5
000065 CALL COUN OUT(1) 68.0209
000066 WRITE(6,3) VAL(2),KAR 68.1205
000100 3 FORMAT(F66.4,A1) 68.1205
000100 IF(M=2.0E,MAX) GO TO 5
000105 CALL COUN OUT(1) 68.0209
000106 WRITE(6,3) VAL(3),KAR 68.1205
000120 5 DO 6 K=1,3
000123 M = M+1
000125 IF(M.GT,MAX) RETURN
000130 IF(NIN.GT.0) GO TO 6
000133 IEQ=VAL(K) 5 VAL(K)=AEQ
000140 6 DATA(M) = VAL(K)
C
000150 RETURN
000151 END IN3

```

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C SURROUTINE INCOL(TITLE,SETUP,NAMES,DATA,LINES) 1131
C SOURCE DATE 69.0709 WIDEN F.3 AND F.6 FORMAT-FIELDS
C SOURCE DATE 68.0507 PROVIDE FOR OPEN-END HEADING
C SOURCE DATE 68.0209 CONVERT TO CDC 6400
C SOURCE DATE 67.1027 REPAIR CHANGES OF 67.0726
C SOURCE DATE 67.0726 CALL ULDATA ON HEADING SPECIAL DATA-CARD
C SOURCE DATE 67.0406 CONNECT D FMTS ARRAY, COLUMN COUNTER
C SOURCE DATE 65.0106
C
C HEADS AND PRINTS COLUMNS OF DATA FROM CARDS 1132
C 1133
C ARGUMENTS ARE DEFINED IN SURROUTINES OUTCOL AND OUTSET 1134
C 1135
C OUTCOL PRINTS LINES OF 1 TO 10 NUMBERS IN COLUMNS, WITH 1136
C HEADINGS AND TITLES. INCOL USES OUTCOL FOR THIS PURPOSE 1137
C AFTER FIRST HEADING THE LINES FROM CARDS. IN DOING THIS, 1138
C IT CONSIDERS CARDS TO BE DIVIDED INTO 7 10-CHARACTER COLUMNS, 1139
C SO IF A LINE CONTAINS 8 OR MORE COLUMNS TWO CARDS ARE REQUIRED 1140
C PER LINE. INCOL DETERMINES FORMATS FOR EACH CARD COLUMN FROM 1141
C EXAMINATION OF THE FORMATS IN SETUP TO BE USED BY OUTCOL IN 1142
C PRINTING THE INPUT DATA. 1143
C 1144
C INPUT DATA IN A LINE IS LOCATED ON CARD(S) AS FOLLOWS - 1145
C 1146
C CARD 1 - COLUMNS 1-10 - WORD 1 1147
C 11-20 - WORD 2 1148
C AND SO ON FOR WORDS 3 - 7 1149
C 1150
C CARD 2 - COLUMNS 1-40 - (NOT HEAD) 1151
C 41-50 - WORD 8 1152
C 51-60 - WORD 9 1153
C 61-70 - WORD 10 1154
C 1155
C IF AN N-CHARACTER NAME IS REQUIRED FOR THE LINE, ITS N CHAR-
C ACTERS APPEAR IN COLS. 1-N OF CARD 1 AND THE WORDS ARE MOVED N
C CARD COLS. TO THE RIGHT IN CONSEQUENCE.
C
C FORMATS FOR DATA COLUMNS IN EACH CARD ARE DETERMINED FROM 1159
C FORMATS IN SETUP OR THE CODES SELECTING THEM IN OUTSET 1160
C AS FOLLOWS - 1161
C 1162
C CODE OUTPUT FORMAT INPUT FORMAT 1163
C ----
C 1 E12.4 E10.0 1164
C 2 E11.2 E10.0 1165
C 3 F11.6 F10.0 69.0709
C 4 F11.3 F10.0 69.0709
C 5 F10.0 F10.0
C 6 18 F10.0
C 7 110 F10.0
C 8 012 010 1173
C 9 A10 A10 68.0209
C 10 AB.A2 AB.A2
C
C DECIMAL POINTS PUNCHED IN THE CARDS OVERWIDE, OF COURSE, 1176
C THOSE IN THE FORMATS. IF THE OUTPUT FORMAT IS INTEGER, THE 1177
C INPUT FLOATING POINT VALUE IS FIXED ACCORDINGLY. 1178
C 1179
C IF THE FIRST WORD OF TITLE IS AN ASTERISK FOLLOWED BY BLANKS, 1180
C OUTPUT IS OMITTED. 1181
C 1182
C 1183
C 1184
C 1185
C 69.0709
C
C COMMON /FORMATS/ PFORMATS(2*13)
C DATA (PFORMATS =
C 1 12M12.5, 12M11.4,1X 12M11.6,1X
C 2 12M11.3,1X 12M10.0,2X 12M18.4X
C 3 12M110,2X 12M012, 12M10,1X
C 4 12M1XAB,42,1X 12M2X2AB,44,2X 12M3X3AB,46,3X
C 5 12M4X5AB,4X )
C
C COMMON /FORMATS/
C
C 69.0709
C 69/15/69

```



```

000010      DIMENSION FMTS(16),CAMDFM(15),SETUP(62),NAMES(5,2),DATA(2),
          *      INTGN(10),IMAGE(8),IMAG2(8)
000010      DATA ((FMTS(I),I=1,16),2(6MF10.0),5(6MF10.0),6MF10.0,
1 6MA1(.6MAH,A2,.6M2AB,A4,.6M3AB,A6,.6M5AB,.6M/40X,
2 1M(.1M))
000010      DATA (HLANK='M',(ASTRSK='M')
000010      EQUIVALENCE (AEG,IEG)

000010      LSAV=LINES
000011      IF (LINES.EQ.0) GO TO 14
000011      CALL AMIT(-10,0,INTGN)
000014      CAMDFM(1)=FMTS(15)
000016      NAME=NKOLUMS=0
000020      KMDCOL=NKAND=1
000022      DO 8 KCOL=1,10
000026      DO 2 MPRINT=1,13
000027      IF (SETUP(2*MCOL).EQ.MFORMS(1,MPRINT)) GO TO 4
000034      2 CONTINUE
000035      GO TO 8
000036      4 KMDCOL=KMDCOL+1
000040      IF (MPRINT.LT.11) GO TO 4
000042      NAME=NMPRINT=M
000044      CAMDFM(KMDCOL)=FMTS(MPRINT)
000047      DO 5 I=1,MPRINT
000050      KMDCOL=KMDCOL+1
000052      CAMDFM(KMDCOL)=HLANK
000054      GO TO 8
000057      8 KOLUMS=KOLUMS+1+MPRINT/10
000064      IF (MPRINT.EQ.6CM.MPRINT.EQ.7) INTGN(KOLUMS)=1
000075      IF (KMDCOL.NE.4) GO TO 7
000077      CAMDFM(KMDCOL)=FMTS(14)
000101      KMDCOL=KMDCOL+1
000102      NAME=N2
000103      CAMDFM(KMDCOL)=FMTS(MPRINT)
000107      7 CONTINUE
000111      CAMDFM(KMDCOL+1)=FMTS(16)
000113      10 LINES=IABS(LINES)
000115      DO 19 LYNE=1,LINES
000116      HEAD(5,1) IMAGE
000123      1 FORMAT(HA10)
000123      IF (CHERFIL(5)) RETURN
000127      IF (IMAGE(1).EQ.8MEND DATA) GO TO 20
000134      IF (IMAGE(1).NE.8MOLD DATA) GO TO 11
000136      NAMES(1,1)=IMAGE(1)
000137      RETURN
000137      11 IF (NKARD.EQ.1) GO TO 13
000141      HEAD(5,1) IMAG2
000147      IF (CHERFIL(5)) RETURN
000153      13 I2=LYNE*KOLUMS
000154      I1=I2-KOLUMS+1
000160      IF (NAME.NE.0) GO TO 12
000164      DECODE(MD,CAMDFM,IMAGE) (DATA(I),I=1,12)
000204      GO TO 14
000210      12 DECODE(MD,CAMDFM,IMAGE) (NAMES(J,LYNE),J=1,NAMEU),
          *      (DATA(I),I=1,12)

000244      14 KOLUM=0
000246      DO 14 I=1,12
000257      KOLUM=KOLUM+1
000264      IF (INTGN(KOLUM).EQ.0) GO TO 16
000266      IEG=DATA(I)
000260      DATA(I)=AEG
000262      16 CONTINUE
000265      19 CONTINUE
000267      19 IF (TITLE.NE.ASTRSK) CALL OUTCOL(TITLE,SETUP,NAMES,DATA,LSAV)
000274      RETURN
000277      20 LSAV=ISIGN(LYNE-1,LINES)
000303      LINES=LYNE-1
000303      IF (LSAV.NE.0) GO TO 14
000304      RETURN
000305      END INCOL

```

69.0209

68.0209

68.0507

68.0209

67.0406

67.1027

67.1027

1200

1203

1204

1216

67.0406

1204

1219

67.1027

1220

1221

1223

1224

67.0726

68.0209

68.0209

67.0726

67.0726

67.0726

67.1027

68.0209

1226

1227

67.0726

1229

67.0726

1231

1232

1233

1235

1236

68.0507

1238

68.0507

68.0507

68.0507

68.0507

INDEC

```

SUBROUTINE INDEC (ANG,MM)
C SOURCE DATE 69.0709 REMOVE ENCODE STATEMENTS
C SOURCE DATE 69.0131 ALLOW PRINTOUT TO BE SUPPRESSED BY CALL INLOC(0)
C SOURCE DATE 68.0209 CONVERT TO CDC 6400
C SOURCE DATE 66.0601
C
C FORMAT-FREE INPUT ROUTINE
C
C ENTRY INDEC RETURNS FLOATING-POINT NUMBERS
C ENTRY ININT RETURNS FIXED-POINT NUMBERS
C
C HEADS DATA CARDS UNTIL MM NUMBERS ARE FOUND,
C WHICH ARE STORED IN ANG.
C SCANS DATA CARDS UNTIL A LEGAL NUMBER-FIELD
C BEGINS, THEN CONTINUES SCANNING UNTIL
C THAT NUMBER-FIELD TERMINATES ON AN ILLEGAL
C CHARACTER OR A BLANK - AND REPEATS MM TIMES
C
C AN INTEGER FIELD FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY
C A LEFT PARENTHESIS IS INTERPRETED AS A
C REPETITION FACTOR (SEE SAMPLE DATA-CARD)
C
C ... SAMPLE DATA CARD ...
C X,Y,Z COORD=2.34E5 (LINEL TO RADAR)+6000. Z(100)
C ... NUMBERS .....
C
C ... WRONG DATA CARD ...
C X,Y,Z COORD=2.34 E5 (LINEL TO RAD 2) 6000(100+100
C ... PROBABLE ERRORS *
C
C ENTRY INALF RETURNS MM WORDS OF BCD DATA
C STARTING AT FIRST NON-BLANK WORD.
C A WORD IS DEEMED TO END ON A BLANK, A COMMA,
C OR THE TENTH CHARACTER
C
C ENTRY INNEH RESETS SO THAT NEXT CALL OF INDEC OR ININT
C WILL START ON NEW CARD
C
C NOTE ... NORMALLY DATA CARDS ARE READ FROM
C 5 AND PRINTED ON 6
C
C ENTRY INLIN CHANGES INPUT UNIT TO MM
C ENTRY INLOU CHANGES OUTPUT UNIT TO MM
C
000005 DIMENSION KARD(1),ANG(MM)
000005 DATA(KOUNT=0):(K1=0):(IP= 5):(IO= 6):(MULT=0):(NCPW=10):(KAR=0)
000005 EQUIVALENCE (AEG,IEG)
C
000005 IF(IEG=0) 3 GO TO 10
000005 ENTRY ININT
000015 4 INTEG=1
000016 10 DO 44 MM=1,MM
000020 IF(KOUNT.GT.K1) GO TO 20
000023 12 READ(IP,1) KARD
000031 1 FORMAT(8A16)
000031 IF(CHECKFIL(IP)) RETURN
000035 IF(IO.EQ.6) CALL COUNOUT(1)
000043 IF(IO.GT.0) WRITE(10,3) KARD
000054 3 FORMAT(5A16)
000054 KOUNT=KOUNT+1
000054 K1=0
C
000054 20 NOIG=1
000063 22 K1=K1+1 IF(K1.GT.80) GO TO 12
000077 IF(INTEG.EQ.1.0) GO TO 50
000077 CALL MCHAM(K1,KARD,NCPW,KAR,1)
000077 IF(KAR.EQ.1H-) MM=MM+1
000102 IF(KAR.EQ.1H-) NOIG=1
000105 IF(KAR.EQ.1H- AND KAR.LE.1H9) NOIG=1
000117 IF(MM.NE.NOIG) GO TO 22
000124 K2=K1
000125 MINF=K2-1

```

4-76

INDEQU

```

      FUNCTION INDEQU (LENTH, MARAY, MATCH)
      SOURCE DATE 68.0209          CONVERT TO CDC 6400 - BRAND NEW CODE
      C
      C FOR ENTRY INDEQU, RETURNS INDEX I SUCH THAT MARAY(I)=MATCH
      C FOR ENTRY INDMAX, RETURNS INDEX I SUCH THAT MARAY(I) IS LARGEST
      C FOR ENTRY INDMIN, RETURNS INDEX I SUCH THAT MARAY(I) IS SMALLEST
      C
000005      DIMENSION MARAY(LENTH)
      C
000005      10 DO 12 L=1,LENTH
000007          IF (MARAY(L).EQ.MATCH) GO TO 14
000011      12 CONTINUE
000013          L=0
000014      14 INDEQU=L
000016      RETURN
      C
000016      ENTRY INDMIN
000025      20 LL=0 $ IF(LENTH=1) 26+21+23
000031      21 LL=1 $ GO TO 26
000033      23 MVAL=MARAY(1)
000036          LL=1
000037          DO 24 L=2,LENTH
000041              IF(MARAY(L).GE.MVAL) GO TO 24
000044      22 MVAL=MARAY(L)
000050          LL=L
000051      24 CONTINUE
000054      26 INDEQU=LL
000056      RETURN
      C
000056      ENTRY INDMAX
000065      30 LL=0 $ IF(LENTH=1) 36+31+33
000071      31 LL=1 $ GO TO 36
000073      33 MVAL=MARAY(1)
000076          LL=1
000077          DO 34 L=2,LENTH
000101              IF(MARAY(L).LE.MVAL) GO TO 34
000104      32 MVAL=MARAY(L)
000110          LL=L
000111      34 CONTINUE
000114      36 INDEQU=LL
000116      RETURN
      END INDEQU

```

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C SUBROUTINE INDO(TITLE,LOOPS,KASE,VALUES)
C SOURCE DATE 68-0717 FIX LOOPING IF DOCON(4, ) = BLANK
C SOURCE DATE 68-0209 CONVERT TO CDC 6480
C SOURCE DATE 67-0726 CALL OLDATA ON READING SPECIAL DATA-CARD
C SOURCE DATE 67-0726 BRAND NEW CODE
C SOURCE DATE 66-0601 CALL OUTSET WITH 300 IN FIRST ARG
C
C INPUTS, OUTPUTS, AND INCREMENTS UP TO 10 GENERALIZED DO LOOPS
C
C TITLE = HOLLERITH TITLE FOR OUTPUT
C LOOPS = NUMBER OF LOOPS TO BE INCREMENTED
C KASE = NUMBER OF TRIAL IN PROGRESS
C VALUES = LIST OF VALUES OF INCREMENTED VARIABLES
C
C FOR KASE=1, INDO READS AND PRINTS FOR EACH LOOP A CARD
C SPECIFYING LOOP INCREMENTATION -
C
C COLUMNS FORMAT CONTENT
C -----
C 1-30 1AB.46 HOLLERITH IDENTIFICATION OF LOOP
C VARIABLE
C 31-40 F10.0 MINIMUM VALUE ASSUMED BY VARIABLE
C 41-50 F10.0 MAXIMUM VALUE ASSUMED BY VARIABLE
C 51-60 F10.0 VALUE SELECTOR FOR VARIABLE
C 61-70 F10.0 SELECTION METHOD CODE
C
C SELECTION METHODS ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS -
C
C METHOD VALUE SELECTION
C CODE SELECTOR METHOD
C -----
C
C 0 OR 1 INCREMENT LINEAR INCREMENTATION
C
C EXAMPLES ...
C FOR LOOP FROM 1 TO 3 IN STEPS OF .5
C PUNCH 1. 3. .5 1.
C FOR LOOP FROM 3 TO 1 IN STEPS OF .5
C PUNCH 1. 3. -.5 1.
C
C 2 STEPS/ LOGARITHMIC INCREMENTATION
C DECADE
C
C EXAMPLES ...
C FOR LOOP FROM 3 TO 300 AT 4 STEPS/DECADE
C PUNCH 3. 300. 4. 2.
C FOR LOOP FROM 300 TO 3 AT 4 STEPS/DECADE
C PUNCH 3. 300. -4. 2.
C
C 3 (INCREMENT) RANDOM SELECTION
C
C IF VALUE SELECTOR IS ZERO, VALUES ARE
C TAKEN AT RANDOM BETWEEN MIN AND MAX VALUES
C EXAMPLE ...
C FOR RANDOM VARIABLE BETWEEN 5 AND 6
C PUNCH 5. 6. 0. 3.
C IF VALUE SELECTOR IS NON-ZERO, VALUES ARE
C PICKED RANDOMLY FROM THE SET OF DISCRETE
C VALUES WHICH WOULD OCCUR UNDER METHOD 1
C EXAMPLE ...
C FOR RANDOM INTEGERS BETWEEN 1 AND 10
C PUNCH 1. 10. 1. 3.
C
C A VARIABLE SELECTED BY METHOD 3 IS NOT, STRICTLY SPEAKING,
C IN A LOOP - THE SEQUENCE DOES NOT TERMINATE ITSELF, BUT MUST
C BE STOPPED BY THE SATISFACTION OF OTHER (TRUE) LOOPS, OR BY
C DISCONTINUING THE CALLS OF INDO.

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C      VARIABLES SELECTED BY METHODS 0, 1, OR 2 ARE ORDINARY LOOP
C      VARIABLES - THEY PROGRESS FROM ONE EXTREME VALUE TO THE OTHER.
C      IF THE METHOD SELECTION CODE IS POSITIVE, THE LOOP WILL BE
C      NESTED - THE OUTER-LOOP (EARLIER-READ) VARIABLES WILL NOT
C      CHANGE UNTIL THIS (INNER) LOOP IS SATISFIED. FOR NEGATIVE
C      METHOD CODES, THIS RESTRAINT IS REMOVED, ALLOWING SIMULTANEOUS
C      STEPPING. EXAMPLE ...
C      DATA-CARDS PUNCHED (A) 1. 2. .5 1.
C      (B) 10. 100. 2. -2.
C      RESULTING SEQUENCE (A+B) = (1.10.)(1.531.6).(2.100.)
C
C      WHEN LOOPS ARE NESTED, THE LAST-READ LOOP IS INNERMOST
C
C      FOR KASE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO, INDO INCREMENTS KASE
C      BY ONE, SELECTS NEW VALUES AS REQUIRED. IF ALL LOOPS ARE THUS
C      SET AT FINAL VALUES, INDO RESETS KASE TO 0.
C
C      TYPICAL USE IS AS FOLLOWS -
C
C      1 KASE=-1
C      CALL INDO(TITLE,LOOPS,KASE,VALUES)
C      (TO READ DATA-CARDS)
C      2 CALL INDO(TITLE,LOOPS,KASE,VALUES)
C      (TO SET UP VALUES)
C      IF(KASE.EQ.0) GO TO 1
C      IF(KASE.GE.MAX) STOP
C      (COMPUTE, PRINT, ETC)
C      GO TO 2
C
C      IF TITLE IS AN ASTERISK FOLLOWED BY BLANKS, ALL OUTPUT IS
C      DELETED.
C
C      CCOMPKG,BASCON
C      COMMON /BASCON/
C      1 PROGRAM, KPAGE, LINE, TOPDAY, RUN, RUNIND(6),
C      2 MSG, FLAG, DATE, MAXTH, MAXPG, MAXLN,
C      3 KCLASS, KGROUP, KUNITS, KSTINT, KCOORD, IFEOF
C      4 ,NDFILE
C
C      DIMENSION VALUES(2),M(82),NAMES(5,10),DOCON(4,10)
C      DIMENSION VFIRST(10),MODE(10),AA(10),BB(10),NTM(10),NTIM(10)
C      DATA (ASTRISK=1M)
C      DIMENSION DOC(40)
C
C      IF(KASE) 100,200,300
C      100 CALL OUTSET(344,12M MINIMUM .12M VALUE .12M ,M) 66.0001
C      CALL OUTSET( 54,12M MAXIMUM .12M VALUE .12M ,M) 1293
C      CALL OUTSET( 64,12M VALUE .12M SELECTOR .12M ,M) 1294
C      CALL OUTSET( 74,12M SELECTION .12M METHOD .12M ,M) 1295
C      CALL INCOL(TITLE,M,NAMES,DOC,LOOPS)
C      IF(NDFILE) RETURN
C      IF(NAMES(1,1) .NE.8MOLD DATA) GO TO 102
C      CALL OLDATA(4MINDO)
C      GO TO 104
C      102 CALL XMIT(40,DOC,DOCON)
C      104 CALL OUTSET(354,12M .12M .12M ,M) 67.0726
C      DO 106 L=1,LOOPS
C      IF(DOCON(4,L).EQ.-0.) DOCON(4,L)=0.
C      106 CONTINUE
C      KASE=0
C      RETURN
C
C      200 ASSIGN 236 TO KUMBAK
C      DO 236 LP=1,LOOPS
C      DV=DOCON(3,LP)
C      AV=ABS(DV)
C      DV=DOCON(2,LP)-DOCON(1,LP)
C      VV=DOCON(1,LP)
C      IF(DV.LT.0.) VV=DOCON(2,LP)
C      VFIRST(LP)=VV
C      MODE(LP)=ABS(DOCON(4,LP))
C      IF(MODE(LP).EQ.0) MODE(LP)=1
C      M=MODE(LP)
C      GO TO (210+220+230),M
C      210 AA(LP)=DV
C      BB(LP)=1.
C      NTH(LP)=DIV(DV/AV)+.000
C      GO TO 222
C      220 AA(LP)=0.

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000164      BB(LP)=10.**FDIV( 1./DV)
000176      NTH(LP)=ALOG10(FDIV(DOCON(2,LP)/DOCON(1,LP)))+AV+.999
000214      222 VALUES(LP)=VV
000221      GO TO 236
000222      230 IF(DV.NE.0.) GO TO 232
000223      AA(LP)=DOCON(1,LP)
000227      BB(LP)=DD
000231      GO TO 234
000232      232 AA(LP)=VV
000235      BB(LP)=FDIV(DD/AV)
000243      234 NTH(LP)=0
000245      GO TO 500
000250      236 NTH(LP)=SIGN(NTH(LP),DOCON(4,LP))
000263      GO TO 900

C
000263      300 ASSIGN 304 TO KUMBAK1
000264      ASSIGN 304 TO KUMBAK
000265      DO 306 LP=1,LOOPS
000267      LL=LP+1
000271      IF(LL.GT.LOOPS) GO TO 303
000274      DO 302 L=LL,LOOPS
000275      IF(NTH(L).GT.0 .AND. DOCON(4,L).GT.0.) GO TO 306
000310      302 CONTINUE
000312      303 DV=DOCON(3,LP)
000316      IF(MODE(LP).EQ.3) GO TO 500
000320      IF(NTH(LP).NE.0) GO TO 400
000322      VALUES(LP)=VFIRST(LP)
000324      NTH(LP)=NTH(LP)
000327      GO TO 306
000327      304 NTH(LP)=SIGN(IABS(NTH(LP))-1,NTH(LP))
000335      306 CONTINUE
000340      GO TO 900

C
000340      400 VALUES(LP)=VALUES(LP)+BB(LP)+AA(LP)
000350      GO TO KUMBAK1

C
000353      500 IF(DV.NE.0.) GO TO 502
000354      VALUES(LP)=RANF(00)+BB(LP)+AA(LP)
000366      GO TO KUMBAK
000372      502 VALUES(LP)=DV+INT(RANF(00)+INT(BB(LP)+1.))+ AA(LP)
000413      GO TO KUMBAK

C
000417      900 DO 902 LP=1,LOOPS
000421      IF(NTH(LP).GT.0) GO TO 904
000424      902 CONTINUE
000426      KASE=-1
000427      904 KASE=KASE+1
000433      90 IF (TITLE.NE.ASTRK) CALL OUTCOL(TITLE,M,NAMES,VALUES,LOOPS)
000443      RETURN
C
000444      END INDO

```

66.0209
66.0209

66.0209

66.0209

1348

INMV

```

SUBROUTINE INMV (TITLE,MODE,VALUE)
C SOURCE DATE 69.0709 REMOVE CALL OF AMIXER
C SOURCE DATE 68.1205 ADD COMMON /BASCON/
C SOURCE DATE 68.0724 BRAND NEW CODE
C
C INMV INPUTS A MODE AND A VALUE FROM A DATA CARD
C TITLE IS A BCU CHARACTER STRING ENDING ON A DASH
C
C CARD FORMAT ...
C COL 1-41 ANY COMMENTS
C COL 41-50 MODE, PUNCHED IN F-FORMAT
C COL 51-60 VALUE
C COL 61-63 UNITS OF VALUE, PUNCHED IN A-FORMAT
C VALUF WILL BE SCALED TO INTERNAL UNITS AS SHOWN BELOW ...
C UNIT-NAME PUNCHED INTERNAL (MET.) (ENGL.)
C -----
C DEG HADIANS HADIANS
C FT METEMS FEET
C KM METEMS FEET
C NM METEMS FEET
C KFT METEMS FEET
C M METEMS FEET
C
CCOMPKG,BASCON
000004 COMMON /BASCON/
1 PROGM, KPAGE, LINE, TOFDAY, RUN, RUNID(6),
2 MSG, FLAG, DATE, MAATM, MAXPG, MAXLN,
3 KCLASS, KGROUP, KUNITS, KSINT, KOURD, IFEOF
4 .NMFILE
CCOMPKG,BASCON
C
09/15/69
CCOMPKG,CONCON
000006 COMMON /CONCON/
1 PT, SRD, SLV, SMF, SKP, RBODY,
2 GACC, GCON, WRD, RMUZO, TWOP, HAFPI
CCOMPKG,CONCON
C
09/15/69
CCOMPKG,CONVRT
000004 COMMON /CONVRT/ NNV, NAMVAL(3*11)
000004 DATA (NNV=11)
000004 DATA (NAMVAL =
1 3HDEG, 2(.01745329252),
2 3HFT, 0.3048006, 1.0,
3 3HPSF, 4.88024, 1.0,
4 3HKM, 1000., 3280.833,
5 3HNM, 1853.25, 6080.3,
6 3HLB, 0.453592, 1.0,
7 3HKG, 9.80665, 32.17398,
8 3HKFT, 304.8006, 1000.,
9 3HNM, 1.0, 3.280833,
0 3HMA, 2(1.001),
1 3HSEC, 2(1.) )
CCOMPKG,CONVRT
C
09/15/69
000004 DIMENSION TEXT(4)
000004 DATA (AND=1)

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000006		EQUIVALENCE (AEG,IEU)	69.0709
000006	C	CALL TITLE(-1,TITLE)	
000010		READ(5,1) TEXT,ODE,VALU,NAM,NAM2	69.0709
000026		1 FORMAT(4A10,2F10,A3,A7)	69.0709
000026		IF (CHECKFIL(5)) RETURN	
000032		DO 10 N=1,NMV	69.0709
000036		IF (NAM,EG,NAMVAL(1,N)) GO TO 12	
000041	10	CONTINUE	
000043		VALUF=VALU	
000044		GO TO 14	
000045	12	IEU=NAMVAL(NUNITS+2,N)	69.0709
000051		VALUF=VALU*AEG	69.0709
000052	14	MODE=ODE	
000054		CALL COUNTOUT(1)	
000055		IF (VALUE,EG,VALU) GO TO 18	
000061		WRITE(6,2) TEXT,MODE,VALU,NAM,NAM2,AND,VALUE	69.0709
000102		2 FORMAT(15X,A10,1R,3X,F10,3,3X,A3,A7,A3,*(G13.6,* AFTER SCALING)*)	69.0709
000102		RETURN	
000103	C	18 WRITE(6,2) TEXT,MODE,VALU,NAM,NAM2	69.0709
000123		RETURN	
000124		END INMV	

JACOBI

```

SUBROUTINE JACOBI(A,B,N,ACCU,IV,NR)
C SOURCE DATE 68.1205 MAKE IT WORK FOR DIAGONAL MATRICES TOO
C SOURCE DATE 68.0209 CONVERT TO CDC 6400
C SOURCE DATE 64.0701 BRAND NEW CODE
CJACOB1 SUBROUTINE FOR 8M003M 7-1-64
C
C A IS A REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX
C A IS A DUMMY IF IV=0. IF IV=1, IS LOCATION WHERE EIGENVECTOR
C MATRIX IS CREATED, AND IF IV=2 IS A MATRIX WHICH WILL BE
C PRE-MULTIPLIED BY THE EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.
C N IS SIZE OF A AND B
C ACCU IS A PRECISION VALUE. IF LT 1.E-10, WILL FORCE TO 1.E-10.
C IV IS A SWITCH WHICH MAY TAKE ON VALUES 0, 1, OR 2. SEE B
C PARAMETER DESCRIPTION ABOVE.
C NR IS AN ITERATION COUNTER.
C
000011 DIMENSION A(N,N), B(N,N), LK(160), Q(160)
C
000011 ACC=MAX1P(ACCU,1.E-10)
000014 IF(IV.NE.1) GO TO 200
000016 CALL XMIT(-N,1,0)
000021 CALL MATDIAG (Q,B,N)
C
000026 200 NR=0
000032 Q=0.
000033 W=0.
000034 W=0.5*A*A
000036 I=1
000037 DO 1 I=2,N
000040 W=W+.5*A(I,I)*A(I,I)
000046 Q(I)=0.
000050 I=I+1
000051 DO 2 J=1,I-1
000053 Z=ABS(A(I,J))
000056 W=W+Z*Z
000062 IF(Z.G.(I))2,2,3
000065 3 Q(I)=Z
000070 LK(I)=J
000072 2 CONTINUE
000075 IF(Q(I)=W)1,1,4
000100 4 W=Q(I)
000103 I=I+1
000104 1 CONTINUE
000107 IF(I.IE.0) GO TO 31
C
000110 W=ACC*SQRTF(2.*W)/FLOATP(N)
C
000123 30 I=LK(I)
000126 JJ=I
000127 V=A(I,I)
000133 V=A(JJ,I)
000137 W=A(JJ,JJ)
000142 W=X-2
000144 T=.5*FDIV((W+SQRTF(W*W+.4*V*V))/V)
000157 W=SQRTF(1.-T*T)
000164 Q=FDIV(T/W)
000170 C=FDIV(1./W)
000174 C=C+C
000175 Q3=S*Q
000176 Q=C*S+C*2.
000200 Q1=0.
000201 Q2=0.
000202 W=0.
000203 NR=NR+1
C
000210 DO 27 I=1,N
000211 IF(I.IE.10,11,12)
000213 10 V=A(I,I)
000220 V=A(JJ,I)
000224 F=U*Q+V*C
000227 A(I,I)=E
000233 IF(ABS(F(E)-Q1))15,15,14
000236 14 Q1=ABS(F(E))
000240 I=I+1
000242 15 F=V*Q-U*C

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000246      A(I,J,I)=F                                M0303990
000253      IF (ABS(F)-Q2) 9,9,16                     M0303960
000256      16  Q2=ABS(F)                             M0303970
000260      I2=I                                         M0303980
000262      GO TO 9                                     M0303990
C
000262      11  A(I,I)=SS*X+SC*V+CC*Z                 M0304000
000274      Q(I)=Q1                                    M0304010
000276      LK(I)=I1                                  M0304020
000300      GO TO 9                                     M0304030
C
000301      12  IF (I-J) 17,18,19                     M0304040
000304      17  U=A(I,I)                               M0304050
000311      V=A(I,J)                                  M0304060
000315      G=U+V*CC                                  M0304070
000320      A(I,I)=G                                   M0304080
000325      IF (ABS(F)-Q(I)) 15,15,21                 M0304090
000330      21  LK(I)=I1                               M0304100
000333      Q(I)=ABS(F)                               M0304110
000336      GO TO 15                                   M0304120
000336      18  A(I,J,I)=CC*X+SC*V+SS*Z               M0304130
000350      A(I,I)=0.                                  M0304140
000354      Q(I)=Q2                                    M0304150
000356      LK(I)=I2                                  M0304160
000360      GO TO 9                                     M0304170
000361      19  U=A(I,I)                               M0304180
000366      V=A(I,J)                                  M0304190
000372      G=U+V*CC                                  M0304200
000375      P=V+G-U*CC                               M0304210
000377      A(I,I)=G                                   M0304220
000404      A(I,J)=P                                   M0304230
000410      Q=MAX(F(ABS(F)-Q(I)),ABS(F))              M0304240
000417      IF (Q-Q(I)) 9,9,13
000423      13  Q(I)=Q                                M0304260
000426      IF (ABS(F)-ABS(F)) 23,24,24               M0304270
000432      24  LK(I)=I1                               M0304280
000435      GO TO 9                                     M0304290
000435      23  LK(I)=JJ                               M0304300
000440      9   IF (Q(I)-U) 40,25,25                  M0304310
000444      25  U=Q(I)                                 M0304320
000447      I1=I                                       M0304330
000450      40  IF (I-V) 27,27,33                     M0304340
000452      33  U=B(I,I)                               M0304350
000457      V=B(I,J)                                  M0304360
000463      R(I,I)=U+G+V*CC                           M0304370
000471      R(I,J)=V+G-U*CC                           M0304380
000477      27  CONTINUE                               M0304390
000502      IF (U-M) 31,31,30                         M0304400
000504      31  IF (I-V) 55,55,56                     M0304410
000506      56  DO 50 I=1,N                            M0304420
000510      U=-1.E20                                    M0304430
000512      DO 51 J=1,N                                M0304440
000513      IF (A(I,J)-U) 51,51,52                     M0304450
000520      52  U=A(I,J)                               M0304460
000524      K=J                                         M0304470
000525      51  CONTINUE                               M0304480
C
000530      IF (K-I) 53,50,53                          M0304490
000532      53  A(K,K)=A(I,I)                          M0304500
000541      A(I,I)=U                                    M0304510
000545      DO 54 J=1,N                                M0304520
000546      U=B(J,K)                                    M0304530
000552      B(J,K)=B(J,I)                              M0304540
000560      54  B(J,I)=U                               M0304550
000565      50  CONTINUE                               M0304560
C
000570      C      THIS CHANGE FORCES FIRST NON-ZERO ELEMENT OF EACH EIGENVECTOR POSITIVE.
000573      55  IF (I-VLE.0) RETURN
C
000573      60  DO 70 J = 1,N
000575      DO 62 I = 1,N
000576      IF (B(I,J)) 64,62,70
000603      62  CONTINUE
000606      64  DO 64 I = 1,N
000610      64  A(I,J) = -B(I,J)
000617      70  CONTINUE
C
000622      RETURN
000622      END JACOBI

```

KALLER

VER 1.1

KALLER

08/30/64

PAGE NO.

1

```

                                IDENT    KALLER
                                000012  PROGRAM LENGTH
                                BLOCKS
                                000000  000012  PROGRAM*  LOCAL
                                ENTRY POINTS
                                000001 KALLER
                                * SOURCE DATE 68-0209      CONVERT TO CDC 6400
                                * ENTRY      KALLER
                                * VFD      36/6LKALLER+26/1
                                *
                                * WHEN CALLED WITH ARGUMENT N, RETURNS NAME OF N-TH ROUTINE
                                * IN THE STRING OF CALLING ROUTINES, SUCH THAT ZERO
                                * CORRESPONDS TO THE ROUTINE THAT CALLED KALLER.
                                * ALSO, RETURNS REL ADDR OF CALL IN ARGUMENT N
                                *
                                000001 KALLER 055Z      1
                                000002 6170000001 507      1
                                000003 6160000034 67307    -07
                                000004 56110      6150000077 30
                                000005 53237      7130000000 * 778
                                000006 63210      53323      01
                                000007 22262      53430      01
                                000008 75734      56710      01
                                000009 0200000001 *
                                000010 10644      56710      01
                                000011 0200000001 *
                                000012 0000000000 *
                                034513  UNUSED STORAGE      32 STATEMENTS      3 SYMBOLS

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KONVERG

```

C      FUNCTION KONVERG (ENHON,VARBL,WORK)
C      SOURCE DATE 69.0723   SPECIAL HANDLING FOR HUGE VALUES OF ENHON
C      SOURCE DATE 69.0709   ASSURE PRCSN POSITIVE, ADD ENTRY SETVERG
C      SOURCE DATE 68.0914   INITIALIZE TO ZENOS
C      SOURCE DATE 67.1205   ADAPTED FROM LIVERGE OF 67.0714
C
C      VARBL IS RESET, TO DRIVE ENHON TO ZERO... KONVERG RETURNS A FLAG
C      TO INDICATE PROGRESS OF CONVERGENCE.
C
C      SELECTION OF STEP IN VARBL IS AS FOLLOWS ...
C      IF ENON AND ELAST BOTH HUGE, REPEAT INITIAL STEP
C      IF EITHER ENON OR ELAST HUGE (NOT BOTH), HALVE THE INTERVAL
C      IF BOTH ENON AND ELAST ARE REASONABLE, USE SLOPE THRU LAST 2 POINTS
C
C      KONVERG MUST BE INITIALIZED AS FOLLOWS .....
C      CALL KONVSET (DV,PRCSN,WORK)
C      UN CALL SETVERG (DV,PRCSN,WORK)      WHENE ....      69.0709
C      DV IS INITIAL INCREMENT TO BE USED ON VARBL
C      PRCSN IS ALLOWABLE TOLERANCE ON VARBL      69.0709
C      WORK IS 8-WORD WORK-SPACE USED BY KONVERG
C
C      KONVERG RETURNS FUNCTION VALUE = 0 IF CONVERGENCE PROCEEDING NORMALLY
C      +1 IF CONVERGENCE COMPLETED
C      -1 IF FAILURE TO CONVERGE
C
C      TYPICAL USE IS AS FOLLOWS .....
C      DIMENSION WORK(8)
C      CALL KONVSET (10.0,OKERN,WORK)
C      V=100.
C      10  TEST=FCN(V) - GUAL
C      IF(KONVERG (TEST,V,WORK)) 20,10,30
C      20  (ENHON MESSAGE)
C      30  (PROCEED)
C
000006  EQUIVALENCE (AEU,IEU)
000006  DIMENSION WORK(8),WRK(8)
000006  EQUIVALENCE (WRK(1), KOUNT ),(WRK(2), PRCSN )
000006  EQUIVALENCE (WRK(3), VNOW ),(WRK(4), VLAST )
000006  EQUIVALENCE (WRK(5), ENON ),(WRK(6), ELAST )
000006  EQUIVALENCE (WRK(7), DV ),(WRK(8), DVLAST )
000006  DATA (LIMIT=99),(KOUNT=-1)      69.0723
C
000006  IF(KOUNT.LT.0 .OR. WORK(1).LT.0.) CALL CEASE      69.0709
C      * (46H- KONVERG HAS FAILED, OR WAS NOT INITIALIZED -)      69.0709
000020  CALL XMIT(8,WORK,WRK)
000023  KOUNT=KOUNT+1
000025  KFUNC=1
000026  IF(KOUNT.GT.LIMIT=2) KFUNC=2      69.0723
000032  IF(KOUNT.GT.LIMIT) KFUNC=3
000035  IF(KOUNT.GT.2 .AND. ABS(FDIV(ENON/ENON)).GT.1.
C      .AND. ERROR*ENON.GT.0.
C      .AND. ABS(FDIV(ENON/ELAST)).GT.1.) KFUNC=4
000102  GO TO (20,10,10,10),KFUNC
C
000112  10 CALL COUN OUT(R)
000114  WRITE(6,11) KOUNT,VLAST,ELAST,VNOW,ENON,VARBL,ERNOR

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4-90

LOCLAX

```

SUBROUTINE LOCLAX (PVEC,UVEC,KP,RQ,UVEC)
SOURCE DATE 67-0726 CALL CROSS1 INSTEAD OF CROSS AND UNITV
SOURCE DATE 68-0101 BRAND NEW CODE

C
C RETURNS ORTHOGONAL UNIT-VECTORS IN UVEC, AS FOLLOWS
C UVEC(1-3,KP) THE KP-TH VECTOR IS IN THE PVEC DIRECTION
C UVEC(1-3,RQ) THE RQ-TH VECTOR IS NORMAL TO PVEC, AND
C AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO QVEC
C OTHER UVEC COMPLETES THE RIGHT-HANDED SET
C
C *** NOTE THAT UVEC IS DIMENSIONED (3,3)
C
000006 DIMENSION PVEC(3),UVEC(3),UVEC(3,3),U(3,3)
C
000006 CALL UNITV(PVEC,U(1,KP))
000013 CALL UNITV(QVEC,U(1,RQ))
000023 KKR6=KP-RQ
000030 KKRMOD(RQ-KP+3,3)
000035 GO TO (1,2),KKR
000042 1 CALL CROSS(U(1,KP),U(1,RQ),U(1,KK))
000056 CALL CROSS(U(1,KK),U(1,KP),U(1,RQ))
000075 GO TO 3
000101 2 CALL CROSS(U(1,RQ),U(1,KP),U(1,KK))
000115 CALL CROSS(U(1,KP),U(1,KK),U(1,RQ))
000134 3 CALL XMIT(9,U,UVEC)
000142 RETURN
000143 END LOCLAX

```

67-0726

67-0726

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LSKIP

SOURCE DATE DECA 01/06/78
SOURCE DATE APRIL 79
SOURCE DATE APR 02/79
SOURCE DATE MAY 02/79

ALLOW CALL WITH LARGE NUMBER OF LINES
CONVERT TO CUC BACO
OLD SOURCE DECA GUT LAST
NEW LINES TO BE WRITTEN ON OUTPUT

CAUSES - LINES - PLANK LINES TO BE WRITTEN ON OUTPUT

	K-TRANSON		LINE.	TODAY.	MOM.	HUNTER.
	K-TRANSON		DATE.	MAINT.	MANG.	HAALN.
	K-TRANSON		MINITS.	NLINT.	ROUND.	IFEDF

04/25/89

$\text{DATA } \text{INL} = 3, \text{OUT} = 1, \text{M} = 1, \text{MO} = 1\text{M}$

64.8764

[illegible]

68-0204
68-0204

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MATADD

```

SUBROUTINE MATADD (A,H,C,NRA,NCA)
SOURCE DATE 67.0726 BRAND NEW CODE
C
C PERKINS, C. W. MATRIX ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION
C
C ENTRY MATADD C= A + B
C ENTRY MATSUB C= A - B
C NRA = NUMBER OF ROWS
C NCA = NUMBER OF COLUMNS
C
00006 DIMENSION A(NRA,NCA), B (NRA,NCA), C(NRA,NCA)
C
00006 DO 1 J=1,NCA
00010 DO 1 J=1,NCA
00011 C(I,J) = A(I,J) + B(I,J)
00026 1 CONTINUE
00033 RETURN
C
00033 ENTRY MATSUB
00044 DO 2 J=1,NCA
00046 DO 2 J=1,NCA
00047 C(I,J)=A(I,J)-B(I,J)
00064 2 CONTINUE
00071 RETURN
00071 END MATADD

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MATDIAG

```

C      SUBROUTINE MATDIAG (V,A,N)
C      SOURCE DATE 67-0726  HRANO NEW CODE
C      STORES VECTOR V ON THE DIAGONAL OF SQUARE MATRIX A(N,N)
000005  C      DIMENSION V(N),A(N,N)
000005  C      CALL AMITI(N**2+0.4)
000012  DO 2 K=1,N
000016  2   A(K,K)=V(K)
000027  RETURN
000027  END  MATDIAG

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MATFLIP

```

C      SUBROUTINE MATFLIP (A, NRA)
C      SOURCE DATE 67-0726  UNHAND NEW CODE
C      REPLACES SQUARE (NRA BY NRA) MATRIX -A- BY ITS TRANSPOSE
C      PERKINS, C. W.      27 APRIL 1967
C
000004  DIMENSION A(NRA, NRA)
C
000004  DO 1 I = 2, NRA
000005    K = I-1
000007    DO 1 J = 1, K
000010      WORK = A(I,J)
000014      A(I,J) = A(J,I)
000021      A(J,I) = WORK
000027    RETURN
000027  END MATFLIP

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MATINV

		SOURCE TIME MATINV(A,N,NMAX,B,M,PIVOT,IPIVOT,INDEX,DETERM)	00000000
	*	CONVERT TO CDC 6400	
	C	F1 COOA MATINV MATRIX INVERSION	00000010
	C	MATRIX INVERSION WITH ACCOMPANYING SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS	00000020
	C		00000040
	C	MATRIX INVERSION WITH ACCOMPANYING SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS	00000020
000012	C	DIMENSION IPIVOT(N),A(NMAX,NMAX),B(NMAX,1),INDEX(N,2),PIVOT(N)	00000050
	C		00000060
	C	INITIALIZATION	00000070
	C		00000080
000012		DETERM=1.0	
000014		DO 20 J=1,N	
000016		IPIVOT(J)=0	00000110
000022		DO 550 I=1,N	
	C		00000130
	C	SEARCH FOR PIVOT ELEMENT	00000140
	C		00000150
000023		AMAX=0.0	
000024		DO 105 J=1,N	
000026		IF (IPIVOT(J)-1) 60, 105, 60	
000031	60	DO 100 K=1,N	00000190
000033		IF (IPIVOT(K)-1) 80, 100, 740	
000036	80	IF (ABS(A(IAMX))-ABS(A(IJ,K))) 85, 100, 100	00000210
000046	85	IF (IROW=J)	00000220
000050		ICOLUMN=K	
000051		AMAX=A(IJ,K)	
000055	100	CONTINUE	00000250
000060	105	CONTINUE	00000260
000063		IPIVOT(ICOLUMN)=IPIVOT(ICOLUMN)+1	
	C		00000280
	C	INTERCHANGE ROWS TO PUT PIVOT ELEMENT ON DIAGONAL	00000290
			00000300
000066		IF (IROW=ICOLUMN) 140, 260, 140	
000070	140	DETERM=DETERM	00000320
000072		DO 200 L=1,N	
000073		SWAP=A(I,ICOLUMN)	
000077		A(I,ICOLUMN)=A(ICOLUMN,L)	
000104	240	A(ICOLUMN,L)=SWAP	00000360
000110		IF (I=ICOLUMN) 260, 260, 210	
000111	240	DO 250 L=1,N	00000380
000113		SWAP=A(I,ICOLUMN)	
000117		A(I,ICOLUMN)=A(ICOLUMN,L)	
000124	260	A(ICOLUMN,L)=SWAP	00000410
000130	240	DO 340 L=1,N	00000420
000136		INDEX(I,2)=ICOLUMN	
000141		PIVOT(I)=A(ICOLUMN,ICOLUMN)	
000146		DETERM=DETERM*PIVOT(I)	
	C		00000440
	C	INDEX PIVOT ROW BY PIVOT ELEMENT	00000470
			00000480
000151		A(ICOLUMN,ICOLUMN)=1.0	
000153		DO 350 L=1,N	
000155	400	A(ICOLUMN,L)=PIVOT(ICOLUMN,L)/PIVOT(I)	
000174		IF (I=ICOLUMN) 380, 380, 360	
000175	340	DO 370 L=1,N	00000510
000177	370	A(ICOLUMN,L)=PIVOT(ICOLUMN,L)/PIVOT(I)	
	C		00000550
	C	REDUCE NON-PIVOT ROWS	00000560
	C		00000570
			00000580
000216	380	DO 550 L=1,N	
000220		IF (L=ICOLUMN) 400, 550, 400	
000222	400	T=A(L,ICOLUMN)	00000600
000233		A(L,ICOLUMN)=0.0	
000234		DO 450 L=1,N	
000236	450	A(L,L)=A(L,L)-A(ICOLUMN,L)*	00000630
000253		IF (I=550, 550, 460	

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000254	460 DO 500 L=1,M	00000650
000256	500 R(L1,L)=R(L1,L)-B(COLUMN,L)*Y	00000660
000273	650 CONTINUE	00000670
	C	00000680
	C INTERCHANGE COLUMNS	00000690
	C	00000700
000300	DO 710 I=1,N	
000301	L=N+1-I	
000303	IF (INDEX(L,1)-INDEX(L,2)) 630, 710, 630	00000740
000314	630 JROW=INDEX(L,1)	
000322	JCOLUMN=INDEX(L,2)	
000326	DO 705 K=1,N	
000327	SWAP=A(K,JROW)	
000334	A(K,JROW)=A(K,JCOLUMN)	
000341	A(K,JCOLUMN)=SWAP	
000343	705 CONTINUE	00000800
000344	710 CONTINUE	00000810
000347	740 RETURN	00000820
000350	END MATINV	

MATNVRT

```

SUBROUTINE MAT NVRT(A,N)
C SOURCE DATE 68-0220 CORRECT CALLING SEQ TO MATINV
C SOURCE DATE 68-0204 CONVERT TO CDC 6400
C SOURCE DATE 67-0726 BRAND NEW CODE BY PERKINS
C
C MATINVRT RETURNS A-INVERSE WHERE A IS AN N X N MATRIX.
C*** NOTE N IS LIMITED TO 24. IF DESIRED N EXCEEDS THIS LIMIT, SEE MATINV.
C
000004 C DIMENSION A(N,N),WORK(96)
000004 C
000004 C CALL MATINV(A,N,N,B,0,WORK,WORK(25),WORK(49),0)
000017 RETURN
000020 END MATNVRT

```

68-0209

68-0220

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MATRANS

```

• SUBROUTINE MATRANS (A, M, NRA, NCA)
SOURCE DATE 68.0209      CONVERT TO CDC 6400
SOURCE DATE 67.0726      BRAND NEW CODE

C
C
C      PERKINS, C. W.  MATRIX TRANSPOSE
C      A = AN NRA BY NCA MATRIX
C      A = TRANSPOSE OF A
C      NRA = NUMBER OF ROWS IN A
C      NCA = NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A
C
C      *** NOTE - IN CALL STATEMENT, DO NOT USE SAME LOCATION
C                  FOR BOTH FIRST AND SECOND ARGUMENTS
C
000006 DIMENSION A(NRA,NCA), B(NCA,NRA)
C
000006 DO 1 I=1,NRA
000007 DO 1 J=1,NCA
000010 B(I,J)=A(I,J)
000021 1 CONTINUE
000026 RETURN
000026 END MATRANS

```

68.0209

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MATSCAL

```

SUBROUTINE MATSCAL (A,IA,IR,NC)
SOURCE DATE 68.0209      CONVERT TO CDC 6400
SOURCE DATE 67.0726      BRAND NEW CODE

      MULTIPLIES MATRIX A (WHICH IS NR ROWS BY NC COLUMNS) BY X

000006 DIMENSION A(NR,NC)
000006 C
000006 DO 2 K=1,NC
000007 DO 2 L=1,NR
000010 A(L,K)=A(L,K)
000022 RETURN
000022 END MATSCAL

```

68.0209

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MINIMIZE

[illegible]

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000172
000201
000204
000207
000210
000211
000212

000172
000201
000204
000207
000210
000211
000212

68,0814

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MISTAKE

```

* ***** MESSAGE *****
* ***** CONVERT TO CUC 6400 *****
* ***** HANDLE NEW CODE *****
* ***** INTRA-TRACE ERROR CONDITIONS *****

* ***** WRITE AN ERROR-TRACE MESSAGE AND EXIT *****
* ***** IF THE CONTROL SWITCH IFERR HAS BEEN SET NON-ZERO. HOWEVER, *****
* ***** IF IT IS THEN YOUR PROGRAM. (IT IS THEN YOUR *****
* ***** RESPONSIBILITY TO CONSULT THE ERROR-COUNTER NUMBER *****
* ***** AND CHECK ERROR CONDITIONS) *****

* ***** LISTEN NUMBER OF ERRORS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED *****
* ***** (READ STATE) *****
* ***** (GET THE NUMBER OF ERRORS) *****
* ***** (CALL SETERR (0)) *****
* ***** (RESET TO 0 THE ERROR-CONTROL SWITCH) *****
* ***** (CALL SETIFERR (0)) *****

000023 DATA (IFERRERR) (NUMERR#0)
000024 MISTAKEERR#0
000025 RETURN

000026 ENTRY TRA LERR 68.0209
000027 CALL (TITLE) (MESSAGE)
000028 CALL (R) (ERR#) (CHAIN OF CALLING PROGRAMS -) 68.0209
000029 NUMERR#0
000030 IF (IFERR) (NE) OF RETURN
000031 CALL (ERR#) (0)
000032 CALL (ERR#)

000027 ENTRY SETIFERR 68.0209
000033 (IFERR) (MESSAGE)
000034 RETURN

000035 ENTRY SETERR 68.0209
000036 (NUMERR) (MESSAGE)
000037 RETURN

000038 END MISTAKE

```

MIXER

000003
000004
000005

REAL FUNCTION MIXER(X)
SOURCE DATE 66.0101 BRAND NEW CODE
RETURNS X WITH AN INTERER NAME

MIXER=K
RETURN
END MIXER

1367

1368

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1370

1371

1372

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OLDATA

```

SUBROUTINE OLDATA (NAME)
C
C SOURCE DATE 87.0726 BRAND NEW CODE
C
C WRITES -NO CHANGE- MESSAGE FOR S RPROGRAM NAME-
C
000003 CCOMMON /RASCON/
C
C      1  PROJRM,  KPAGE,  LINE,  TOEDAY,  RUN,  UNITS(TN),
C      2  MSG,  FLAG,  DATE,  MAXTM,  MAXPG,  MAXLN,
C      3  KLASS,  KRGROUP,  KUNITS,  KSTINT,  KORRD,  TRNG
C      4  UNDFILE
C
000003 C
000005 C LINE=LINE+1
000012 C WRITE(6,1) NAME
000012 C 1 FORMAT(20X'SUBR PARA - NO CHANGE IN DATA')
000012 C RETURN
000013 C END OLDATA
```

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SOURCE TIME (ORBIT TIME) (X, Y, Z) (S1, S2) (ORBIT) 1410
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S1 1411
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S2 1412
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S3 1413
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S4 1414
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S5 1415
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S6 1416
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S7 1417
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S8 1418
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S9 1419
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S10 1420
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S11 1421
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S12 1422
 SOURCE DATE A4, 24 ALL IN ZERO. ELEVATION AT S13 1423

DETERMINES ELEMENTS OF KEPLER ORBIT, GIVING TWO MODES

ELLIPTIC OR HYPERBOLIC ORBITS

MODE = SELECTS FINAL DETERMINANT OF ORBIT 1414
 VALUE = VALUE OF FINAL DETERMINANT OF ORBIT 1415
 S1 = INITIAL STATE ON ORBIT (POSITION AND TIME) 1416
 S2 = FINAL STATE ON ORBIT (POSITION ONLY) 1417
 ORBIT = ORBITAL ELEMENT VECTOR RETURNED BY ORBIT 1418

THE FOLLOWING ORBIT DETERMINATIONS ARE SELECTABLE -

MODE	MEANING OF VALUE	
1	FLIGHT-TIME FROM S1 TO S2	1419
2	EXCESS FLIGHT-TIME (IE, DESIRED-FLIGHT-TIME MINUS MINIMUM-ENERGY-FLIGHT-TIME)	1420
3	SPEED AT S1 FOR ELLIPTIC ORBITS, NEGATIVE VALUE RETURNS ORBIT FOR MINIMUM-TIME FLIGHT AND POSITIVE VALUE RETURNS MAXIMUM-TIME ORBIT.	1421
4	LOCAL VELOCITY ELEVATION AT S1	1422

IF VALUE EQUALS ZERO FOR MODES OF 1 OR 2, A MINIMUM-ENERGY ELLIPTIC TRAJECTORY WILL BE RETURNED

ORBIT ENTERS THE ARRIVAL TIME AT S2 IN S2(1).

WRITTEN 12/9/64

COMMON /ORBIT/ 1423
 1. PR, SR, SW, SH, SK, ST, 1424
 2. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1425
 3. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1426
 4. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1427
 5. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1428
 6. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1429
 7. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1430
 8. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1431
 9. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1432
 10. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1433
 11. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1434
 12. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1435
 13. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1436
 14. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1437
 15. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1438
 16. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1439
 17. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1440
 18. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1441
 19. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1442
 20. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1443
 21. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1444
 22. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1445
 23. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1446
 24. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1447
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 26. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1449
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 38. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1461
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 41. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1464
 42. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1465
 43. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1466
 44. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1467
 45. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1468
 46. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1469
 47. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1470
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 53. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1476
 54. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1477
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 62. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1485
 63. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1486
 64. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1487
 65. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1488
 66. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1489
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 69. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1492
 70. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1493
 71. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1494
 72. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1495
 73. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1496
 74. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1497
 75. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1498
 76. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1499
 77. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1500
 78. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1501
 79. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1502
 80. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1503
 81. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1504
 82. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1505
 83. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1506
 84. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1507
 85. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1508
 86. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1509
 87. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1510
 88. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1511
 89. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1512
 90. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1513
 91. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1514
 92. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1515
 93. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1516
 94. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1517
 95. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1518
 96. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1519
 97. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1520
 98. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1521
 99. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1522
 100. GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, GAGE, 1523

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000605      SNU=SIN(H)
000607      CSU=COS(H)
000611      C1= ((R1+R2)/CSU)**2+((R1-R2)/SNU)**2*(1/(R1+R2))**2
000623      C2= 4.-4.*R1*(R1+R2)/(R1+R2*CSU)**2
000632      C3=4.-4./CSU**2
000635      RADICL=C2**2+4.*C1*C3
000640      IF (RADICL.LT.0.) CALL TITLER(1,70MHRZ FINDS SPECIFIED VELOCITY
1 INADQUATE TO REACH DESTROYED ANGL * * * - )
000647      RADICL=SQRT(AMAX1(0.,RADICL))
000656      F=SQRT(AMAX1(0.,1.-5*(C2/C1+SIG*(RADICL/C1+V))))
000674      P=AP/(1.-F**2)
000677      4*ATAN2(P*(1./R2-1./R1)/SNU*(P*(1./R2+1./R1)-2./CSU)
000716      IF (W.GT.0.) W=W-TWOPI
000721      Z1=V-U
000724      39  PP=ASQRT(4/ACON)
000732      70 TO 90
C
C      HYPERBOLIC ORBITS -- MODES 1,2, AND 3
C
000735      125  A=ARC/A
000737      T=AP*SQRT(1.5*(S-C)/A)+SQRT(1.5*(S-C)/A+1.)
000757      DEL=2.*AP*SQRT(1.5*(S-C)/A)+SQRT(1.5*(S-C)/A+1.)
001001      HPGD=(BAM+DEL)/2.
001004      P=AP*(S-R1)*(S-R2)*(EXP(HPGD)-EXP(-HPGD))**2/C**2
001021      F=SQRT((AP)/A)
001025      PP=ASQRT(4/ACON)
001032      Q1=ACOS((P-R1)/(R1*E))
001041      IF (ABS(P/(1.-E*COS(Q1+DELTA)))-R2/R2.GT.0.000001) GOTO 10
001056      90 TO 90
C
C      ELLIPTIC OR HYPERBOLIC ORBITS -- MODE 4
C
001062      40  TWO=PDIV(SIN(VALUE)/COS(VALUE))
001106      Q1=ATAN((R2*TNO-COS(DELTA)-1.)/(R1-R2+R2*TNO*SIN(DELTA)))
001124      IF (TNO.GE.0. AND Q1.LT.0. OR TNO.LE.0. AND Q1.GT.0.) Q1=Q1+PI
001145      IF (TNO.LE.0) 80 TO 45
001151      Q1V=R2*(1.-COS(DELTA))-2.*R1
001160      IF (R1-R2) 60 TO 45
C
C      51 AT PERIGEE OR ORBIT HYPERBOLIC
C      COMPARE 52 WITH CORRESPONDING POSITION ON THE PARABOLA
001165      60  Y2=ONT(S2/2),S1(2)/R1
001201      Y2=SQRT(R2**2-Y2**2)
001206      Y2=R1-Y2
001210      IF (Y2.GT.X2**2/(4.*R1)) 60,45
C
C      HYPERBOLIC
001222      65  A=ABS(R1*(-1.+(R2-R1)/DIV)) $ E=1.-R1/ABS(A)
001233      70 TO 47
001234      6A  A=R1*(1.-R1-R2)/DIV $ E=1.-R1/A
001243      70 TO 47
001244      70  A=R1*(1.-(R2-R1)/DIV)
001251      F=R1/A-1.
001257      Q1=PI
001258      70 TO 47
001255      45  F=Q1*V/TNO/(SIN(Q1)-COS(Q1)*TNO)
001267      A=1.-E*E*COS(Q1)/2.-F**2.
001277      47  P=AP*(1.-E**2)
001303      A=ABS(A)
001304      PP=ASQRT(4/ACON)
C
C      ELLIPTIC OR HYPERBOLIC ORBITS -- ALL MODES
C
001311      95  Q1=4*Q1(4)-Q1
001313      Q1(4)=AMOD(Q1(4),TWOPI) $ IF (Q1(4).LT.0.) Q1(4)=Q1(4)+TWOPI
001321      IF (E.GT.1.) A=-A
001325      P=Q1(1)-ORBITIM(Q1(4),A,E,PP)
001333      IF (MODE.GE.1) S2(1)=ORBITIM(Q1(4),DELTA+A*E,PP),TP
001353      CALL INIT(0,0,ORREL)
001356      RETURN
001357      END  ORR2

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OREPD

09/15/69

ORBTIM

```

000001  EPOCH OF PERIGEE PASSAGE AT POINT ON KEPLER ORBIT      1600
000002  PERIOD OF ORBIT IN HYPERBOLIC ORBITS                  1601
000003  TYPE - SELECTS SPECIFICATION OF POINT IN ORBIT        1602
000004  1 - VALUE IS TRUE ANOMALY                                1603
000005  2 - VALUE IS RADIUS (RADIUS INCREASING IN TIME)          1604
000006  3 - VALUE IS RADIUS (RADIUS DECREASING IN TIME)        1605
000007  4 - PARAMETER VALUE SPECIFYING POINT IN ORBIT         1606
000008  5 - SEMI-MAJOR AXIS OF ORBIT                           1607
000009  6 - NEGATIVE FOR HYPERBOLIC ORBITS                     1608
000010  7 - ECCENTRICITY OF ORBIT                              1609
000011  8 - GREATER THAN ONE FOR HYPERBOLIC ORBITS           1610
000012  9 - SEMI-LATUS RECTUM OF ORBIT                        1611
000013  10 - ORBIT PERIOD DIVIDED BY 2 PI                    1612
000014  11 - TIME OF PERIGEE PASSAGE                         1613
000015  DATE 12/7/64
000016  COMMON /COMMON/
000017  1 HPI, SHL, SLV, SMP, SKP, RHODY,
000018  2 GASC, ACCN, WRDY, RWZRU, TROPI, MAPPI
000019  COMMON /COMMON/
000020  DATA (LV ST(1), 9999999999)
000021  IF PAGE=1 GO TO 11
000022  ORBIT IS ELLIPTIC
000023  IF ORBIT=0 GO TO B
000024  PA=VALUE
000025  (SA=CSA+VAL)
000026  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000027  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000028  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000029  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000030  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000031  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000032  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000033  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000034  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000035  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000036  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000037  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000038  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000039  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000040  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000041  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000042  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000043  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000044  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000045  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000046  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000047  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000048  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000049  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000050  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000051  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000052  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000053  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000054  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000055  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000056  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000057  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000058  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000059  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000060  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000061  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000062  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000063  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000064  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000065  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000066  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000067  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000068  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000069  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000070  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000071  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000072  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000073  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000074  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000075  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000076  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000077  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000078  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000079  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000080  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000081  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000082  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000083  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000084  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000085  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000086  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000087  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000088  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000089  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000090  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000091  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000092  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000093  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000094  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000095  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000096  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000097  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000098  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000099  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000100  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000101  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000102  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000103  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000104  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000105  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000106  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000107  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000108  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000109  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
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000111  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000112  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000113  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000114  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000115  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000116  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000117  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000118  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000119  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000120  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000121  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000122  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000123  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000124  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000125  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000126  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000127  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000128  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000129  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000130  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000131  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000132  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000133  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000134  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000135  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000136  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000137  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000138  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000139  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000140  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000141  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000142  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000143  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000144  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000145  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000146  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000147  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000148  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000149  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000150  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000151  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000152  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000153  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000154  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000155  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000156  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000157  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000158  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000159  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000160  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000161  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000162  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000163  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000164  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000165  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000166  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000167  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000168  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000169  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000170  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000171  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000172  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000173  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000174  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000175  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000176  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000177  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000178  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000179  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000180  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000181  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000182  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000183  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000184  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000185  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000186  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000187  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000188  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000189  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000190  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000191  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000192  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000193  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000194  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000195  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000196  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000197  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000198  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000199  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000200  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000201  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000202  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000203  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000204  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000205  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000206  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000207  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000208  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000209  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000210  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000211  IF (PA=0) GO TO 3
000212  IF (PA<0) GO TO 3
000213  IF (PA>0) GO TO 3
000
```

1630
1632
69.0321
69.0321
69.0321
69.0321
69.0321

EE.0A06
EE.0A07
EE.0A08
EE.0A09
EE.0A10
EE.0A11
EE.0A12
EE.0A13
EE.0A14
EE.0A15
EE.0A16
EE.0A17
EE.0A18
EE.0A19
EE.0A20

ROUTINE DOIT TITLE, KFORM, NAMES, ORREL, LINES
 SOURCE DATE A4, 0224 CONVENT TO CDC A400
 SOURCE DATE A4, 0726 CALL ORDATA ON READING SPECIAL DATA-CARD
 SOURCE DATE A4, 1222 ALLOW PUNCH OPTION
 SOURCE DATE A4, 0401 CALL OUTSET WITH 300 IN FIRST ARG

READS AND PRINTS ORBITAL ELEMENTS

TITLE = TITLE FOR OUTPUT
 KFORM = OUTPUT FORMAT CONTROL
 NAMES = ARRAY OF FIVE-WORD NAMES FOR VECTORS IN ORREL
 ORREL = ARRAY OF 10-WORD ORBITAL ELEMENT VECTORS
 LINES = NUMBER OF VECTORS IN ORREL

KFORM CONSISTS OF THREE DIGITS KR, KN, AND KI OPERATING THIS -

KR = READING OMITTED
 1 = READING INCLUDED
 2 = PUNCHING ONLY
 KN = NAMES IGNORED
 1 = NAMES INCLUDED IN INPUT AND OUTPUT
 2 = AS KN=1, EXCEPT INPUT NAMES NOT RETURNED IN NAMES
 KI = IDENTIFICATION WORD IGNORED
 1 = IDENTIFICATION TAKEN AS TIME
 2 = IDENTIFICATION TAKEN AS HOLLERITH WORD
 3 = NUMBER OF VECTOR IN ORREL USED AS IDENTIFICATION

IF LINES IS NEGATIVE, TITLE AND COLUMN HEADINGS WILL BE OMITTED IN OUTPUT

EACH INPUT ORBIT IS ENTERED ON TWO CARDS AS FOLLOWS -

CARD	COLUMN	FORMAT	CONTENT
1	1-3	JAB, A4	HOLLERITH NAME
	31-40	F10, 0	IDENTIFICATION (FORMAT A4, 2) IF KI=2
	41-50	F10, 0	LONGITUDE OF ASCENDING NODE, DEG.
	51-60	F10, 0	INCLINATION, DEG.
	61-70	F10, 0	ARGUMENT OF PERIGEE, DEG.
2	1-3	30, 2	TIME
	31-40	F10, 0	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS, KM OR N MI **
	41-50	F10, 0	ECCENTRICITY
	51-60	F10, 0	TIME OF PERIGEE PASSAGE, SECONDS
	61-70	F10, 0	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS, KM OR N MI **

** = IF EITHER IS BLANK OR ZERO, THE OTHER SERVES TO ESTABLISH THE UNIT, OTHERWISE THE FORMER SERVES.

WRITTEN 12/24/64

COMMON /BASCON
 1 PROGRAM, KBASE, LINES, TODAY, RUA, PRINT(1)
 2 MSG, FLAG, DATE, MATH, MATC, NAME
 3 CLASS, KGROUP, KUNIT, KSTINT, KCOND, TEOF
 4 NFILE

COMMON /CONCON
 1 PI, SRD, SLV, SMF, SKP, DRONY
 2 GACC, GCON, WHODY, RMOTRD, TWODI, WARDI

COMMON /STACON
 1 KEXT, KODES(1), MONE(1), CPTNS(1), SETUP(1)

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```

000006 DIMENSION NAMES(5,2), DPREL(10,2), D10(1), NAME(5), H(2), UNITS(2), A, Z: 66,1222
000006 EQUIVALENCE (UNITS,CPTASIRRA) 1687
000006 EQUIVALENCE (AEQ,IEQ)
000006 DATA (XPRNT,QQQ)

000006 CINES=IANS/LINES: 1725
000010 K=K/NITR: 1688
000012 K=I/ASHSTK/END: 1689
000111 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1690
000121 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1691
000026 IF (KX,2) GO TO 13: 66,1222
000031 K=MMON/KX/100: 1692
000034 IF (KX,2) K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1693
000036 K=MMON/KX/100: 1694
000037 K=MMON/KX/100: 1695
000037 IF (KX,2) K=MMON/KX/100,100: 66,1222
000041 K=MMON/KX/100: 1697
000043 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1698
000052 5 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1699
000053 CALL (CPTASIRRA,12H TIME 12H 12H SEC 1H) 67,0726
000056 K=MMON/KX/100: 1701
000056 K=MMON/KX/100: 1702
000056 K=MMON/KX/100: 1703
000056 K=MMON/KX/100: 1704
000057 4 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1705
000057 K=MMON/KX/100: 1706
000121 10 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1707
000121 K=MMON/KX/100: 1708
000122 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1709
000134 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1710
000134 K=MMON/KX/100: 1711
000135 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1712
000135 K=MMON/KX/100: 1713
000136 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1714
000136 K=MMON/KX/100: 1715
000137 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1716
000137 K=MMON/KX/100: 1717
000138 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1718
000138 K=MMON/KX/100: 1719
000139 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1720
000139 K=MMON/KX/100: 1721
000140 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1722
000140 K=MMON/KX/100: 1723
000141 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1724
000141 K=MMON/KX/100: 1725
000142 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1726
000142 K=MMON/KX/100: 1727
000143 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1728
000143 K=MMON/KX/100: 1729
000144 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1730
000144 K=MMON/KX/100: 1731
000145 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1732
000145 K=MMON/KX/100: 1733
000146 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1734
000146 K=MMON/KX/100: 1735
000147 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1736
000147 K=MMON/KX/100: 1737
000148 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1738
000148 K=MMON/KX/100: 1739
000149 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1740
000149 K=MMON/KX/100: 1741
000150 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1742
000150 K=MMON/KX/100: 1743
000151 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1744
000151 K=MMON/KX/100: 1745
000152 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1746
000152 K=MMON/KX/100: 1747
000153 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1748
000153 K=MMON/KX/100: 1749
000154 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1750
000154 K=MMON/KX/100: 1751
000155 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1752
000155 K=MMON/KX/100: 1753
000156 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1754
000156 K=MMON/KX/100: 1755
000157 K=MMON/KX/100,100: 1756
000157 K=MMON/KX/100: 1757

```


OUT1

```

SUBROUTINE OUT1(TEXT,VALUE,MPRINT)
SOURCE DATE 48.0819   RESET * AT END OF LOOP
SOURCE DATE 48.0209   CONVERT TO CDC 4400
SOURCE DATE 46.0101   BRAND NEW CODE

PRINTS A SHORT DESCRIPTION AND ONE PIECE OF DATA

TEXT = HCD DESCRIPTION OF DATA BEING PRINTED,
        UP TO 40 CHARACTERS LONG, TERMINATED BY A DASH
VALUE = THE VARIABLE TO BE PRINTED
MPRINT = CODE DEFINING PRINT-FORMAT,
        AS DESCRIBED IN SUBR OUTRET

MPRINT = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
CONVERSION = E.4 F.2 F.0 F.3 F.0 116 116 116 116 116

COMMON /HASCN/
1 PROGRAM, KDATE, LINE, TODAY, RUN, PRINTD(6),
2 MSG, FLAG, DATE, MATH, MAXPG, MAXLN,
3 CLASS, KGROUP, KUNITS, KSTINT, KORD, IFENF
4 INDFILE

DIMENSION FORM(10),TEXT(1),IMAGE(2),TEX(4)
DATA (FORM=50H)E16.4) 1E16.2) (F16.6) 1E16.2)
50H(116) 1116) (1016) 1416)

CALL INIT(6,TEXT,TEX)
HCD
DO 12 K=1,37
CALL MCHADIX(TEXT,10,M=1)
IF(M,FR,10-1) GO TO 14
12 CONTINUE
K=31
14 NN=(K-9)/10
IF(NNLT,4) CALL INIT(NN-4,2H,TEX(NN+1))

ENCODE(14,FORM,MPRINT,IMAGE)VAL E
LINE = LINE+1
IF(LINE,97,MAXLN) CALL HEAD(2)
WRITE(6,1) TEX,IMAGE
FORMAT(15,F4B10.4SH,*,A10,A1)
RETURN
END OUT1

```

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OUTCOL

```

000001  PRINT TITLE, COLUMN HEADINGS, AND LINES OF DATA WITH OR 1742
000002  WITHOUT LINE NAMES
000003  TITLE = COLUMN HEADINGS AND FORMATS FOR PRINTING DATA, SET 1743
000004  UP BY REPEATED CALLING OF OUTSET 1744
000005  NAMES = ARRAY OF 5-WORD NAMES, ONE FOR EACH LINE OF DATA 1745
000006  USED ONLY IF CALLED FOR IN SETUP 1746
000007  DATA = ARRAY OF LINES OF DATA TO BE PRINTED 1747
000008  LINES = NUMBER OF DATA LINES TO BE PRINTED (IF NEGATIVE, 1748
000009  TITLE AND HEADINGS ARE OMITTED) 1749
000010  *** NOTE = OUTCOL ASSUMES DIMENSION DATA=N,LINES: 1750
000011  WHERE N IS IMPLICIT IN THE -SETUP- FORMAT 1751
000012  1752
000013  1753
000014  1754
000015  1755
000016  1756
000017  1757
000018  1758
000019  1759
000020  1760
000021  1761
000022  1762
000023  1763
000024  1764
000025  1765
000026  1766
000027  1767
000028  1768
000029  1769
000030  1770
000031  1771
000032  1772
000033  1773
000034  1774
000035  1775
000036  1776
000037  1777
000038  1778
000039  1779
000040  1780
000041  1781
000042  1782
000043  1783
000044  1784
000045  1785
000046  1786
000047  1787
000048  1788
000049  1789
000050  1790
000051  1791
000052  1792
000053  1793
000054  1794
000055  1795
000056  1796
000057  1797
000058  1798
000059  1799
000060  1800
000061  1801
000062  1802
000063  1803
000064  1804
000065  1805
000066  1806
000067  1807
000068  1808
000069  1809
000070  1810
000071  1811
000072  1812
000073  1813
000074  1814
000075  1815
000076  1816
000077  1817
000078  1818
000079  1819
000080  1820
000081  1821
000082  1822
000083  1823
000084  1824
000085  1825
000086  1826
000087  1827
000088  1828
000089  1829
000090  1830
000091  1831
000092  1832
000093  1833
000094  1834
000095  1835
000096  1836
000097  1837
000098  1838
000099  1839
000100  1840

```

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000101	CALL NAME	1796
000102	KOLUWS=0	
000103	DO 7 I=2,25*2	
000104	IF (SETOP(I),NE,PFORMS(1,10)) KOLUWS=KOLUWS+1	
000105	IF (SETOP(I),NE,SPACE) KOLUWS=KOLUWS+1	1800
000106	CONTINUE	
000107	NAME=0	1802
000108	DO 7 I=2,4	
000109	IF (SETOP(I),NE,PFORMS(1,1+9)) GO TO 9	
000110	NAME=I+1	
000111	KOLUWS=KOLUWS+1	
000112	CONTINUE	
000113	IF (NAME=0) RETURN	1806
000114	DO 2 LYNE=1,LYNES	1807
000115	IF (NAME,LE,NAMELEN) GO TO 12	1808
000116	CALL NAME	1809
000117	IF (SETOP(I),NE,GO TO 12	1810
000118	WRITE (NAME,10) (SETOP(I),I=23,1AST)	1811
000119	FORMAT 10 (A10,A2)/10 (A10,A2)/10 (A10,A2)	6M, 1820
000120	LYNE=LYNE+1	1813
000121	CALL NAME	1814
000122	IF (NAME=0)	1815
000123	DO 2 LYNE=1,LYNES	1816
000124	IF (NAME=0) GO TO 18	1817
000125	WRITE (NAME,10) (NAME(I),LYNE),I=1,NAME(1)	1818
000126	GO TO 20	1820
000127	IF (NAME=0) CALL NAME	1821
000128	CONTINUE	1822
000129	RETURN	1823
000130	END	

4-149

6A.0209
6B.0209
6A.0209
6A.0209
6A.0819

6A.0209
6B.0209

6A.0209
6A.0209
6B.0209
6A.0209
6A.0209
6A.0209
6A.0M19
6B.0209
6A.0209

6A.0M19

6B.0209

6A.0819

```

000172      M=5*IN-11+1
000175      M=MINO(MA,6,NV)
000201      DO 32 MM=1,MR
000206      MM=MA+1
000210 32 ENCODE(1A,FORM(MPRINT),IMAGE(1,M)) VALUE(MM)
000235      IF(IN,GT,1) GO TO 34
000241      WRITE(6,1) TFX,IMAGE
000250      GO TO 36
000253 34 WRITE(6,2) BIK,IMAGE
000263 36 CONTINUE
000270      RETURN
000271      END

```

68,0209

1868
1869
1870
1871

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1874
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1877
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1879

1886
1887
1888
1889

1893

PACBIT

000037 IDENT PACBIT
PROGRAM LENGTH

RECORDS

000037 PROGRAM LOCAL

ENTRY POINTS

000000 PACA

000001 UNPA

000002 HITA

ENTRY PACA
ENTRY UNPA
ENTRY HITA

FOR ENTRY PACA, TAKES APPROPRIATE BITS FROM RIGHT END OF KENNEL
AND PACKS THEM INTO BITS 11 THRU 30 OF WORDS, LEAVING THE REST OF
WORDS UNDISTURBED.

FOR ENTRIES UNPA OR HITA, UNPACKS THE APPROPRIATE BITS FROM
BITS 11 THRU 30 OF WORDS, AND STORES IN KENNEL, FILLING THE REST
OF KENNEL WITH ZEROS.

CALL PACA OR (UNPA=OR=HITA) WITH ARGUMENTS ...

(KENNEL+1)*30*WORDS)

30 MUST NOT BE GREATER THAN 11*59 (NOT MORE THAN ONE WORD WIDE

PERMANENT REGISTER ASSIGNMENTS

R1 ADDR(KENNEL)
R2 VALUE(11)
R3 VALUE(30)
R4 ADDR(WORD(K))
R5 AC
R7 FLAG DENOTING ENTRY 10 FOR HITA, 1 FOR PACA
R8 MASK
R1 LEFT-BIT-NUMBER OF MASK
R2 RIGHT-BIT-NUMBER OF MASK
R3 IF POSITIVE, KENNEL IS SPLIT EVEN TWO WORDS

000037 PACA 4552 1
UNPA 4552 0
SE 1
OF .1
HITA 4552 1
SE 1
SA 2 B2
SB 2 X2
SA 3 X3
SB 3 X3
SE 6 AC
LE H2+B6+3
SB 2 H2+B6
SB 3 H3+B6
SB 4 H4+1
OF .2

000212	6	IF (IX.GY.100) GO TO 8	1956
000216	7	POINT(IJ)SYMBOL(NSYML)	1957
000222	8	CONTINUE	1958
000225	9	CONTINUE	1959
000227		IF (MOD(I,20).NE.0) GO TO 11	1960
000233		*R20	1961
000235		*WRITE (6,10) YC(IJ),(POINT(IJ),LW1.100)	1962
000261	10	FORMAT(3X F10.3, 2X10.10001)	1963
000261		GO TO 13	1964
000265	11	*WRITE (6,12) (POINT(IJ),LW1.100)	1965
000303	12	FORMAT(15X 141 10001)	1966
000303	13	CONTINUE	1967
000311		*WRITE (6,14) (POINT(IJ),LW1.100)	1968
000326	14	FORMAT(15X 141 10001) /20X 5(10X F10.3)	1969
000326	15	INELINE,51	1971
000330		CALL TITLEPR(15,TITLE)	1972
000336	99	RETURN	
000337		END PLOTT	

PREDATA

PROGRAM PREDATA
 CONTROL BY ANNOTATED LARGELY REWRITTEN TO ADD UPTO, INCL, RY, EXEC
 SEARCH, AND AR, IZOS BRAND NEW CODE

PROGRAM PREDATA PRINTS THE IMAGES OF DATA-CARDS.

PREDATA MUST BE CALLED BEFORE THE INITIAL CALL OF HEAD, AND
 THE FIRST BUFFERS MUST BE OF THE FORM ... (INPUT, TAPES, ...)

... (INPUT, TAPES, ...)
 PREDATA TRANSFERS DATA-CARDS FROM INPUT TO TAPES, UNTIL
 IT FINDS AN END OF A MORDATA CARD.

WHEN THE MORDATA CARD IS THE DATA-CARD ON TAPES.

THE CALL OF PREDATA MUST BE PRECEDED BY A CALL OF PREDATA, AND
 THE FIRST BUFFERS MUST BE OF THE FORM ... (INPUT, TAPES, TAPES, ...)

MORDATA SAVES A MASTER SET OF DATA-CARDS ON TAPE... THE MASTER
 SET IS THAT SET OF DATA-CARDS WHICH MORDATA FINDS ON TAPES
 THE FIRST TIME IT IS CALLED. (A NEW MASTER SET CAN BE CREATED

BY THE USER, HEAD)

IN SEARCH AND LATER CALLS, MORDATA HEADS EDITING REQUESTS
 FROM INPUT AND PERFORMS THE EDIT, COPYING FROM TAPE4 WITH
 CHANGES TO TAPES. EDITING IS FINISHED WHEN MORDATA FINDS AN
 END OF ANOTHER MORDATA CARD. THEN MORDATA COPIES FROM TAPES
 TO TAPE4 FOR PRINTING (UNLESS SUPPRESSED BY SNOLIST) PLUS TO
 TAPE5 IF ASSAVE AND TO PUNCH (IF SPUNCH). FILES ARE PROCESSED
 IN ORDER. THIS EDIT REQUESTS MUST APPEAR IN THEIR NATURAL ORDER.
 MORDATA ALWAYS PRINTS THE EDITING REQUESTS (AND NOTES SUCCESS
 OR FAILURE TO COMPLY) AND NORMALLY PRINTS THE UPDATED DATA-CARD.

THE EDIT-REQUESTS ARE ... (STARTING IN CARD COLUMN 1) ...

THE FIRST SET OF ... (INTERPRETED AS) A DATA-CARD

THIS IS TO REPLACE THE FIRST CARD IN THE MASTER SET (SEARCH-
 THE MATCHCARD ONLY) WHICH MATCHES IT IN COLUMNS 1-20.

FOR THE NEXT 4 REQUESTS, THE FOLLOWING CONVENTIONS APPLY...

FOR SIGN MEANS INSERT FROM INPUT ONTO TAPES)

FOR SIGN MEANS SKIP CARDS ON TAPE4)

FOR SIGN MEANS TRANSFER FROM TAPE4 TO TAPES)

FOR SIGN MEANS UP-TO-THAT-INCLUDING THE CARD THAT MATCHES IN COLUMNS

... (UP-TO THE CARD AFTER THE BUPTO CARD ON INPUT)

FOR SIGN MEANS UP-TO-THAT-INCLUDING THE CARD THAT MATCHES IN COLUMNS

... (UP-TO THE CARD AFTER THE SINCL CARD ON INPUT)

FOR SIGN MEANS AN INTEGER, WITHOUT LEADING BLANKS, ANY NUMBER

... (ENDS ON THE FIRST NON-NUMERIC CHARACTER)

FOR SIGN MEANS TRANSFER CARDS FROM TAPE4 TO TAPES, UP TO THE MATCHCARD

... (INCLUDING THE MATCHCARD)

FOR SIGN MEANS TRANSFER AN CARDS FROM TAPE4 TO TAPES

... (UP TO THE MATCHCARD)

FOR SIGN MEANS INSERT CARDS FROM INPUT ONTO TAPES, INCLUDING THE

... (MATCHCARD)

FOR SIGN MEANS INSERT THE FOLLOWING AN CARDS FROM INPUT ONTO TAPES

... (UP TO THE MATCHCARD)

FOR SIGN MEANS SKIP CARDS ON TAPE4, INCLUDING THE MATCHCARD

FOR SIGN MEANS SKIP AN CARDS ON TAPE4

FOR SIGN MEANS AS THE NEW MASTER SET, THE SET OF DATA-CARDS

... (ENDS AT THE END OF THE CURRENT EDIT)

PUNCH MEANS PUNCH THE SET OF DATA-CARDS AT THE END OF THE
 CURRENT EDIT (MEMBER TO PROVIDE A PUNCH BUFFER).
 P LIST SUPPRESSES PRINTING DATA-CARDS, UNTIL A SLIST CARD
 SLIST RE-INSTATES PRINTING DATA-CARDS.
 X-BYPASS SUPPRESSES EXECUTION OF THE CURRENT DATA-SET, UNTIL A
 REEXECUTE CARD - IE, MOREDATA PROCEEDS TO NEXT EDITING PASS
 RATHER THAN RETURNING. (THIS CARD MAY APPEAR BEFORE FIRST
 MOREDATA CARD).
 REEXECUTE RE-INSTATES EXECUTION.
 MOREDATA TERMINATES EDITING PASS (ALTERNATIVE SPELLINGS ARE
 MORE, DATA, MORE DATA, AND 7/8/9 END OF RECORD).

TO XPROG,HTSAV
 C XPRG,HTSAV, KALL, LIST, LXEW
 XPRG,HTSAV

69.0709

69.0709
 09/15/64

000002 DIMENSION LTO(3), IMAGE(4), KNTAL(4)
 000002 DATA (KNTAL=1), (MASK=7777700000000000000000), (LXEW=1)
 000002 DATA (LXEW=999999), (KALD=0), (LIN=5LINPUT), (LPH=6)
 000002 DATA (LPH=71H), (LUT=5), (LPT=6), (LSC=4), (LIS=6)
 000002 DIMENSION MESSAGE(17)
 000002 DATA MESSAGE *
 1 1HSPUTCH *
 2 1HSSAVE *
 3 1HSGCLIST *
 4 1HSLIST *
 5 1HSHYPASS *
 6 1HSEACUTE *
 7 1HSPUTCH *
 8 1HSHINCL *
 9 1HSHNUMBER *
 0 1HSHOUTC *
 1 1HSHINCL *
 2 1HSHNUMBER *
 3 1HSHOUTC *
 4 1HSHINCL *
 5 1HSHNUMBER *
 6 1HSHOUTC *
 7 1HSHINCL *

000002 1. LPH = LIN
 000004 KNTAL = LUT
 000004 LTO(1) = LPT 5 LTO(2) = LPT 5 LTO(3) = 0
 000004 LPH = LPH
 000002 KNTAL = LPH
 000004 ASSIGN 10 TO KNTAL
 000004 GO TO 800
 000004 2. KNTAL = LUT
 000004 GO TO 900

000002 ENTRY MOREDATA
 000004 PAGE = PAGE + 1
 000004 IF PAGE = 21 202,210,214
 ----- FIRST CALL

[illegible]

```

000224 CALL MCHP(2,NMHL,NMPL,KAM+1)
000230 IF (NMS.EQ.14) NMS=12
000231 IF (NMS.EQ.14) NMS=15
000232 IF (NMS.EQ.14) NMS=3
000241 NMS=
000242 CALL MCHP(2,NMHL,NMPL,KAM+1)
000243 IF (KAM.LT.1) (OR. KAM.GT.149) GO TO 306
000244 NMPL=NMP(KAM-1)
000245 NMHL=
000246 GO TO 304

000263 OR IF (NMS.GT.1) GO TO 310
000264 WRITE(LPH,319)
000271 7 FORMAT(3X,'UNRECOGNIZED REQUEST')
000272 MACHERR=1
000273 GO TO 700

----- PROCESS REQUEST
000277 310 IF (NMS.GT.1) GO TO 320

----- STATUS-SETTING REQUESTS
000277 GO TO (311,312,313,314,315,316),NMS
000310 311 LPH=NMP(LPH) $ GO TO 318
000312 312 LSAVE=LSC $ GO TO 318
000314 313 LIST= $ GO TO 318
000316 314 LIST= $ GO TO 318
000320 315 LSAVE $ GO TO 318
000322 316 LSAVE
000323 318 WRITE(LPH,321) MESSAGE(NMS)
000332 321 FORMAT(3X,'OK',A10)
000333 GO TO 700

----- DATA-MANIPULATING REQUESTS
000333 320 LPH=LSC
000334 LTO(1)=LCT $ LTO(2)=LTO(3)=0
000340 IF (NMS.EQ.10 .AND. NMS.LE.12) LPH=LIN
000344 IF (NMS.EQ.13 .AND. NMS.LE.15) LTO(1)=0
000346 IF (NMS.LT.16) WRITE(LPH,321) MESSAGE(NMS)
000347 M=(350-NMS-A+3)
000348 IF (M.LT.0 .OR. NMS.GT.15) GO TO 324
000349 HEAD=LIN(1) KNTAL
000350 WRITE(LPH,321) KNTAL
000351 324 ADD(1) LPH TO KNTAL
000352 GO TO 700
000353 326 IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 700
000354 IF (M.EQ.0) GO TO 330
000355 WRITE(LPH,321)
000356 7 FORMAT(3X,'FAILURE TO MATCH')
000357 MACHERR=1
000358 GO TO 700

000447 330 IF (NMS.EQ.7 .OR. NMS.EQ.13) BACKSPACE LSC
000448 IF (NMS.EQ.4 .OR. NMS.EQ.11) WRITE(LCT,1) IMAGE
000449 IF (NMS.EQ.16) WRITE(LCT,1) KNTAL
000450 WRITE(LPH,321) MESSAGE(16)
000451 GO TO 700

```

```

----- PROCESS =END=
000544 460 LPH = LSC
000545 LTO(1) = LST * LTO(2) = LTO(3) = 0
000546 LPH = LARG
000547 WRITE(LPH,32) MESSAGE(17)
000548 ASSIGN 442 TO KUMMAR
000549 GO TO 400
000550 462 HEAD LSC * HEAD LST
000551 LPH = LST
000552 LTO(1) = LST * LTO(2) = LSAVE * LTO(3) = LPUNC
000553 IF (MACHERR = 0) GO TO 463
000554 LTO(1) = LST * LTO(2) = LTO(3) = 0
000555 463 LPH = LARG
000556 LPH = LARG
000557 ASSIGN 444 TO KUMMAR
000558 GO TO 400
000559 464 HEAD LST
000560 IF (MACHERR = 0) GO TO 470
000561 IF (MACHERR = 0) GO TO 466
000562 IF (LSAVE = 0) GO TO 480
000563 CALL IMAGEH133H - FAILURE TO MATCH CAN BE FATAL **
000564 466 CALL HEAD(2)
000565 GO TO 400
000566
000567 470 WRITE(LPH,47)
000568 471 FORMAT(40) JNA ** EXECUTION BYPASSED **
000569 GO TO 20
000570
000571 480 WRITE(LPH,48)
000572 481 FORMAT(40) JNA ** FAILURE TO MATCH CAUSED EXECUTION TO BE BYPASSED **
000573 GO TO 200
000574
----- HEAD NEXT REQUEST
000575 700 HEAD(LIN(1)) KNTHL
000576 GO TO 300
000577
-----
THIS =SPINE= ROUTINE USES AS INPUT . . .
LPH = LTO(1)-3) * NUMBER FOR MATCHING) * KNTHL(1)-2)
AND AS OUTPUT, MESSAGE NUM.
000582 800 HEAD(LPH(1)) IMAGE
000583 801 FORMAT(80)
000584 IF (LPH = 0) GO TO 810
000585 810 IF (IMAGE(1).EQ.7) THEN DATA = 0.0
000586 * IMAGE(1).EQ.7) THEN DATA = 0.0
000587 * IMAGE(1).EQ.7) THEN DATA = 0.0 GO TO 820
000588 IF (IMAGE(1).EQ.7) THEN DATA = 0.0 GO TO 820
000589 NUM = NUM + (SIGN(1) * NUM)
000590 IF (NUM = 0) GO TO 820
000591 IF (IMAGE(1).EQ.KNTHL(1)) AND (IMAGE(2).EQ.KNTHL(2)) NUM = 0
000592 IF (NUM = 0) GO TO 820
000593 820 GO TO 830
000594 LPH = LTO(1)
000595 IF (LPH = 0) GO TO 830

```

```

000653      IF (NMSG.CRT) GO TO 880
000654      WRITE(LUN*1) IMAGE
000655      CONTINUE
000656      IF (NMSG.CRT) GO TO 890
000657      GO TO 800

000658      PH= IF (MOD(LYN*40)+E4.0) WRITE(LUN*2)
000659      2 FORMAT(0) IMAGES OF DATA-CANUS*
000660      IF (MOD(LYN*10)+E6.0) WRITE(LUN*3) (K1K = 1, K1K=10), (ANO*K1K=8)
000661      3 FORMAT(1H10AH10/1+X6HCAND MI,R(YH.....*M1))
000662      LYN = LYN + 1
000663      WRITE(LUN*4) LYN, IMAGE
000664      4 FORMAT(11H,2ABA10)
000665      GO TO 830

000666      C
000667      H90 EXEC=
000668      WRITE(LPH*32) MESSAGE(5)
000669      GO TO 800

000670      C
000671      H90 GO TO KUMHAN
000672      C
000673      C
000674      C
000675      900 RETURN

000676      C
000677      END PRELATA

```


PROJ

```

      SUBROUTINE PROJ (A,B,C)
      SOURCE DATE 68.0209      CONVERT TO CNC 4400
      SOURCE DATE 66.0101      BRAND NEW CODE
      RETURN VECTOR C = THE PROJECTION OF A ONTO B DIRECTION
000005      DIMENSION A(3),B(3),C(3)
      C
000005      RB=B(1)**2+B(2)**2+B(3)**2
000010      AB=A(1)*B(1)+A(2)*B(2)+A(3)*B(3)
000017      AR=FOIV(AR/RB)
000023      C(1)=AB*AR(1)
000027      C(2)=AB*AR(2)
000031      C(3)=AB*AR(3)
000032      RETURN
000033      END PROJ

```

68.0209

Q8ERROR

```

SUBROUTINE Q8ERROR(N,MESG)
SOURCE DATE 68.0209  BRAND NEW CODE
C
C WRITES ERROR MESSAGE AND TRACES CALLING PROGRAMS
C ARGUMENT NNN IS IGNORED
C ARGUMENT =MESG= IS A BCD STRING ENDING ON A DOT OR A DASH OR
C THE 100TH CHARACTER
C
000004  DIMENSION MESG(1),NAMES(20),LOCS(20)
000004  DATA (WORD=1:NMCALLED BY 1)
C
000004  KAR=0
000005  DO 12 K=1,90
000006  CALL MCHAR(K,MESG,10,KAR,1)
000011  IF(KAR.EQ.,)R=.OR,KAR.FQ.,) GO TO 14
000022  12 CONTINUE
000024  14 NWD=(K+91)/10
000030  PRINT 1,(MESG(M),M=1,NWD)
000044  1 FORMAT(5H--- 10101)
C
000044  DO 24 LEV=1,20
000047  LOC=LEV
000050  NAMES(LEV)=KALLER(LOC)
000055  LOCS(LEV)=LOC
000057  IF(LEV.EQ.,) GO TO 24
000061  DO 22 L=2,LEV
000063  IF(NAMES(L-1).EQ.,NAMES(LEV)) GO TO 26
000067  22 CONTINUE
000071  24 CONTINUE
000073  LEV=21
000074  26 LEV=LEV-1
000076  PRINT 2,NAMES(1),LOCS(1),(WORD+NAMES(L),LOCS(L),L=2,LEV)
000121  2 FORMAT(5H--- 10HERROR DETECTED IN AT ,6H PLUS 06/
C 1 19(13X A10. 47 ,6H PLUS 06/))
000121  RETURN
000122  END Q8ERROR

```

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RADAR

SUBROUTINE RADAR(TARGET,SITE,SIGMA,TRACK,NUMBER) 1974
 SOURCE DATE 68.0209 CONVERT TO CDC 6400
 SOURCE DATE 67.1129 CALL TRANSF WITH NDERIV = 1
 SOURCE DATE 67.0704 REPAIR TRANSF-ING FOR KOORD=2
 SOURCE DATE 67.0626 DON'T CALL RNV IF SIGMA=0.
 SOURCE DATE 63.1001

TARGET = STATE ARRAY OF OBSERVED OBJECTS 1975
 SITE = STATE VECTOR OF RADAR LOCATION 1976
 SIGMA = ERRORS IN RADAR STATE MEASUREMENT (POLAR COORDINATES) 1977
 TRACK = STATE ARRAY OF RADAR MEASUREMENTS 1979
 NUMBER = NUMBER OF STATE VECTORS IN TARGET AND TRACK ARRAYS 1980
 1981

TRACK COORDINATES ARE AS FOLLOWS ...

*** NUMBER POSITIVE
 ** TRACK IS RETURNED IN X-Y-Z COORDS. AS COMPLETE STATE VECTOR (NOT RELATIVE TO RADAR)
 *** NUMBER NEGATIVE
 ** TRACK IS RETURNED IN RADAR POLAR COORDINATES, RELATIVE TO RADAR LOCATION. DEFINITIONS DEPEND ON KOORD
 * KOORD = 0 OR 1 - AZIM IS MEASURED FROM X-AXIS
 TOWARD Y-AXIS
 ELEV IS MEASURED FROM XY-PLANE
 TOWARD Z-AXIS
 * KOORD = 2 - AZIM IS MEASURED FROM EAST
 TOWARD NORTH
 ELEV IS MEASURED UP FROM LOCAL HORIZON

WRITTEN 10/63

1985
 1986
 1987

COMMON /RASCOR

000006 COMMON /RASCOR/
 1 PROGRAM, KPAGE, LINE, TODAY, RUN, QUINTD(6),
 2 MSG, FLAG, DATE, MAXM, MAXPG, MAXLN,
 3 K-ASS, KGROUP, KUNITS, KSTINT, KOORD, (FENF
 4 INDFILE
 000005 DIMENSION TARGET(10,2),SITE(10),SIGMA(10),TRACK(10,2),S1(10),
 1 S2(10),PPROD(10),V(10),T(3,3),TDOT(3,3),AXES(10,3),ZU(3)
 000006 100EQUENCE (S1(2),R,(S1(7),Y),(S1(4),Z),(S1(9),XDOT),(S1(6),
 1 YDOT),(S1(7),ZDOT)
 000006 ATA (AXES = 3010)
 000006 ATA (Z,(1),(1+3)=0,0,0,1)
 000006 1995
 000006 1996
 000010 1997
 000012 1998
 000016 CALL UNITV(SITE(2),AXES(2,1))
 000024 CALL CROSS(20,AXES(2,1),AXES(2,1))
 000037 IF(SITE(2),EQ,0, .AND, SITE(3),EQ,0, AXES(2,1)=1,
 000046 2001
 000053 CALL CROSS(AXES(2,3),AXES(2,1),AXES(2,2))
 000055 2002
 000062 2003
 000070 2004
 000072 2005
 000110 2006
 000121 67.0626
 000126 2004
 000130 2005
 000132 2006
 000135 67.0626
 000146 67.1129
 000155 2009
 000162 2010
 2011
 2012
 68.0209
 68.0209
 2013
 2016

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000163		S2(3)=AZF(X)	2017
000165		S2(4)=ELF(X)	2018
000167		S2(5)=RDOT	2019
000170		S2(6)=FDIV((X*YDOT-Y*XDOT)/RPSQ)	66.0200
000177		S2(7)=FDIV((-Z*(X*XDOT+Y*YDOT)+R*SQ*ZDOT)/(R*SQ*RP))	66.0200
000213		DO 12 N=2,7	2022
000217	12	S2(N)=S2(N)+ERROR(N)	2023
000224		GO TO 80	2024
000224	20	T(1,1)=FDIV(X/R)	66.0209
000231		T(1,2)=Y	2026
000232		T(1,3)=FDIV((-X*Z/RP)	66.0209
000240		T(2,1)=FDIV(Y/R)	66.0209
000244		T(2,2)=X	2029
000245		T(2,3)=FDIV((-Y*Z/RP)	66.0209
000253		T(3,1)=FDIV(Z/R)	66.0209
000257		T(3,2)=0.	2032
000260		T(3,3)=RP	2033
000261		TDOT(1,1)=FDIV((-R*XDOT-X*RDOT)/RQ0)	66.0209
000270		TDOT(1,2)=YDOT	2035
000271		TDOT(1,3)=FDIV(-(RP*(X*ZDOT+Z*XDOT)-X*Y*RPDOT)/RPSQ)	66.0209
000303		TDOT(2,1)=FDIV((-R*YDOT-Y*RDOT)/RQ0)	66.0209
000312		TDOT(2,2)=XDOT	2038
000313		TDOT(2,3)=FDIV(-(RP*(Z*YDOT+Y*ZDOT)-Y*Y*RPDOT)/RPSQ)	66.0209
000325		TDOT(3,1)=FDIV((-R*ZDOT-Z*RDOT)/RQ0)	66.0209
000334		TDOT(3,2)=0.	2041
000335		TDOT(3,3)=RPDOT	2042
000336		DO 24 J=1,3	2043
000343		SUM1=0.	2044
000344		SUM2=0.	2045
000345		DO 24 J=1,3	2046
000346		SUM1=SUM1+T(1,J)*ERROR(J+1)	2047
000353	24	SUM2=SUM2+TDOT(1,J)*ERROR(J+1)+T(1,J)*ERROR(J+1)	2048
000367		S2(1)=SUM1+S1(1+1)	67.0804
000372	25	S2(1+4)=SUM2+S1(1+4)	67.0804
000376		IF(XDOR,EO,2,AND,N*WRER,GT,0) CALL TRANSF(S2,AXES,S2,-1,1)	67.1129
000413		IF(N*WRER,LT,0) GO TO 80	67.0804
000415		DO 82 K=2,7	67.0804
000416	81	S2(K)=S2(K)+SITE(K)	67.0804
000423	82	S2(1)=S1(1)+ERROR(1)	2051
000425		DO 81 N=1,7	67.0804
000427	81	TRACK(N)=S1(S2(N))	2053
000440	90	CONTINUE	2054
000443	99	RETURN	2057
000444		END RADAR	

RI TEF

SUMMARY TIME WITEF (AANK,VAL,NAAL)
 SOURCE DATE 00000000 REMOVE ENCODE AND FANCY FORMAT
 SOURCE DATE 00000000 CONVERT TO CUC 6400
 SOURCE DATE 00000000 ADD ENTRIES WITEON, WITEOFF

DEMOCRATIC-OUTLET ROUTINE

```
NAME = 10-CHARACTER NAME FOR THE VALUES -VALS-
VALS = LIST OF DATA TO BE PRINTED
NVALS = NUMBER OF VALUES TO BE PRINTED FROM -VALS-
```

- THE NUMBER OF TIMES CALLED
- THE NUMBER OF TIMES CALLED WITH THIS -NAME-
- NAME ITSELF
- XXX CONVERTED VALUES FROM -VALX- LIST

```

      DATA IS CONVERTED BY 5 CH F FORMAT BY ENTRY WITEF
      I                                WITEI
      D                                WITEC
      A                                WITEA

```

• SPOUTLY A LINE IS SKIPPED BEFORE PRINTING -
THIS IS SUPPRESSED IF -NXX- IS NEGATIVE, OR IF THIS
-NXX- IS THE SAME AS LAST TIME.

```

00000000      J=J+1; IF (NAMS(50).NE.NV(50).VALX(NAX))
00000000      DATA=J*50+J+1; INC=50/(J+1); (NAMS=50*(-J), INV=0)
00000000      IF (J.NE.1) J=J+1; IF (J=0); (LASNAM=-0)
00000000      IF (J.NE.1) J=J+1; IF (J=0)
00000000      DATA=J*50+J+1

```

69.0704

69.0709
69.0709
69.0709
69.0709
69.0709
69.0709
69.0709
69.0709
69.0709
69.0709

[illegible]

68.0209
68.0209
68.0209
68.0209
68.0209
68.0209
68.0209
69.0709
69.0709

69.0704

66-0279

RNV

FOR THE RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
HEIGHTS MEAN SELECTED FROM A NORMAL RANDOM DISTRIBUTION
WITH MEAN HEIGHT AND STANDARD DEVIATION SIGMA
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN IS NON-ZERO, RNV HEIGHTS MEAN ITSELF.

2119

2120

2121

2122

2123

DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN

DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN

DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN

DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN

DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN

DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN

2133

DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN
DATA: RNV HEIGHTS MEAN


```

000337 C 300 FLNOW=HAPPI-SEPA(S1(2),S1(5))
000350 IF(ABS(ELNOW-ELTRY).LT..005) GO TO 900
000354 FLTRY=ELNOW
000355 GO TO 32

000355 C 400 VELNOW=XHAG(S(5))
000360 IF(ABS(VELNOW-VELTRY).LT. 5.) GO TO 980
000367 VELTRY=VELNOW
000371 GO TO 42

000371 C 700 CALL ORB2(MOD?,VALUE,S1,S2,ORBEL)
000373 GO TO 900

000377 C 800 CALL TRA DERR(35H5UBR ROR62 HAS FAILED TO CONVERGE -) 68.0209
000401 C 900 RETURN
000402 END ROR62

```

RV

	•	ROUTINE RV(S,C,CP)	2135
	C	SOURCE DATE 68.0209	
	C	CONVERT TO CDC 6400	
	C	SOURCE DATE 64.0922	
	C	COMPUTES ACCELERATION OF SIMPLE RE-ENTRY VEHICLE	2136
	C		2137
	C	S = CURRENT STATE VECTOR OF RE-ENTRY VEHICLE	2138
	C	C = BALLISTIC PARAMETER OF R/V IN KG/SG METER	2139
	C	OR IF KUNITS=1 IN LB/SG FT	2140
	C	CP = NORMAL ACCELERATION COMMAND FOR R/V	2141
	C		2142
	C	WRITTEN 9/22/64	2143
	C		2144
000006		DIMENSION R(3),S(10),CP(3)	2145
	C		
000006		CALL GRAV(S,G)	2146
000007		X=0.5*DNSTY(S)*FDIV(XMAG(S(S))/C)	68.0209
000030		DO 2 N=1,3	2148
000032	2	C(N+7)=X+S(N+4)+G(N)+CP(N)	2149
000043		RETURN	2150
000044		END RV	

```

SUBROUTINE RYDIT(INDENT,NTITLE,MODE,DATA)
SOURCE DATE 68.0209          CONVERT TO CDC 4400
SOURCE DATE 68.0101
2152

C
C
C      FILLS DATA INTO ZEROS OF A HOLLERITH TITLE
2153
C      INDENT = NUMBER OF INDENTED SPACES BEFORE PRINTING
2154
C      NTITLE = HOLLERITH TITLE. UP TO 10 ZEROS WILL BE FILLED WITH
2155
C      ONE DATA VALUE. AT LEAST ONE ZERO MUST PRECEDE A
2156
C      DECIMAL POINT, IF ANY. LAST WORD MUST BE BLANK.
2157
C      MODE = MODE OF THE DATA: 1 FOR INTEGERS, 2 FOR FLOATING
2158
C      POINT. IF MODE IS NEGATIVE, SUPPRESSES PRINTOUT.
2159
C
C      CCOMPGR,BASCON
2160
C      COMMON /BASCON/
2161
C      1 PROGRAM, KPAGE, LINE, TOPDAY, RUN, RUNIT(16),
2162
C      2 MSO, FLAG, DATE, MAXPG, MAXLN,
2163
C      3 KCLASS, KGRUP, KUNITS, KSTINT, KCOND, TFFOF
2164
C      4 ,NOFILE
2165

000006 DIMENSION NTITLE(14),NWORD(10),MULT(10),NSVE(14),NFMT(2)
000006 EQUIVALENCE (AEQ,IEQ)
2157

C
000006 NLET=0
000007 NDEC=0
000010 NSP=1000
000011 DO 12 NWD=1,14
000012 NSVE(NWD)=NTITLE(NWD)
000015 IF(NTITLE(NWD).EQ.1H ) GO TO 20
000017 DO 10 LTR=1,10
000020 NSP=LTR+10*NWD-10
000024 IF(NSP.LT. NSP0+2) GO TO 12
000030 NSYM=0 CALL MCHAR(LTR,NSVE(NWD)+10,NSYM+1)
000035 IF(NSYM.NE.100) GO TO 10
000042 NLET=NLET+1
000043 NWORD(NLET)=NWD
000046 MULT(NLET)=LTR
000050 IF(NKD .EQ. NSP0+2 .OR. NDEC .NE. 0) NDEC=NDEC+1
000060 NSP0=NSP
000061 10 CONTINUE
000063 12 CONTINUE
000065 20 AEQ=DATA
000071 NDATA=IEQ
000072 IF(IARS(MODE).EQ. 2) NDATA=DATA+10*(NDEC+SIGN(1,DATA))
000105 NAD=IARS(DATA)
000107 DO 40 NL=1,NLET
000111 KWD=NWORD(NL)
000113 NY=10*(NLET-NL)
000120 KNUM=19
000122 IF(INDATA .GE. 0) GO TO 30
000123 IF(INDA .GE. MX/10 .OR. NL .EQ. NLET-NDEC+1) KNUM=19-
000141 30 IF(INDA .GE. MX .OR. NL .GE. NLET-NDEC) KNUM=MOD(INDA/MX,10)+100
000161 IF(KNUM.EQ.100) KNUM=190
000164 IF(MODE.LT.0) CALL MCHAR(10*KNUM,MULT(NL),NTITLE(KWD),1)
000202 40 CALL MCHAR(10*KNUM,MULT(NL),NSVE(KWD),1)
000221 IF(MODE.LT.0) RETURN
000223 IND=IARS(INDENT)
000225 INUM=IND(NWD,14-IND/10)
000233 INCODE(12+INUM) IND=NWD
000244 1 FORMAT(//013,0201,010)
000246 IF(LINE+2.GT. MAXLN) CALL HEAD(2)
000254 LINE=LINE+1
000256 WRITE (A,NFMT) (NSVE(N),N=1,NWD)
000271 RETURN
000272 END RYDIT

```

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SEPA

000005	C	FUNCTION SEPA(A,B)	2206
000014	C	SOURCE DATE 69.0709	2207
000015	C	SOURCE DATE 69.0209	2208
000016	C	SOURCE DATE 66.0101	2209
000017	C	REMOVE CALL OF CROSS	2210
000027		CONVERT TO CDC 6400	
000033		BRAND NEW CODE	
000037		RETURNS THE ANGLE SEPARATING VECTORS A AND B	
000043		DIMENSION A(3),B(3),C(3)	2211
000044		AB=AMAG(A)*AMAG(B)	2212
000055		IF (AB.NE.0.) GO TO 2	2213
000061		SEPA=0.	2214
000063		RETURN	69.0209
000064		X=DOT(A,B)/AB	2216
000066		IF (ABS(X).LT.0.7) GO TO 4	69.0709
	2	C(1)=A(2)*B(3)-A(3)*B(2)	69.0709
		C(2)=A(3)*B(1)-A(1)*B(3)	69.0709
		C(3)=A(1)*B(2)-A(2)*B(1)	2219
		SEPA=ASIN (FDIV(XMAG(C)/AB))	2220
		IF (X.LT.0.) SEPA=3.141592653589793238462643-SEPA	69.0709
		RETURN	2222
	6	SEPA=ACOS (X)	
		RETURN	
		END SEPA	

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SETPLOT

```

      SUBROUTINE SETPLOT (XMIN,XMAX,
      SOURCE DATE 48,0209          CONVERT TO CDC 4400
      SOURCE DATE 47,0710          BRAND NEW CODE
      C
      C GENERAL PURPOSE PRINTER-PLT ROUTINE ... ARGUMENTS ARE DESCRIBED BELOW
      C
000006      COMMON /IMAGE/ IMAGE
000006      DIMENSION IMAGE(1:512), LARX(2:6),LAREL(2)      68,0209
000006      EQ, LALANCE (1:512)      68,0209
000006      DATA (MAXX=100),(MAXY=5),(AR0=709)      68,0209
000006      GO TO 1000000
      C
      C-----FOR THIS ENTRY, CALL SETPLOT (X=LOW,
      C                                     X=HIGH,
      C                                     Y=LOW,
      C                                     Y=HIGH)
      C
      C THIS IS THE INITIALIZING CALL - THE ARGUMENTS DEFINE THE
      C ENDS OF THE AXES TO BE PLOTTED
      C
000006      ENTRY SETPLOT
000006      CONF RMW, FALSE
000006      CALL INIT(1)0512, IMAGE
000014      CALL INIT(1),130,-----,IMAGE
000017      CALL MCHAR(1),1,1,IMAGE,1)
000023      DO 12 J=1,MAXY
000027      12 CALL MCHAR(1),1,1,IMAGE(1),J,1)
000044      DX=(X-H)/100,
000047      DY=(Y-L)/(MAXY-1)
000053      XORG=X+X*YORG
000055      IF (NOT CONF RMW) GO TO 18
000056      IF (DX.LT.1) XORG=X+X*YORG
000063      IF (DY.LT.1) XORG=X+X*YORG
000070      18 XVAL=X+X*YORG
000073      DO 20 J=1,1
000074      20 CALL MCHAR(1),X*20+J,1,1)
000103      14 LAREL(1)=LAREL(1)
000103      14 LAREL(2)=LAREL(2)
000106      14 LAREL(3)=LAREL(3)
000113      14 LAREL(4)=LAREL(4)
      C
      C ARGUMENTS ENTRY IS IDENTICAL TO SETPLOT, EXCEPT IT IS USED FOR
      C PLOTTING X AND Y TO SAME SCALE
      C A CIRCULAR CIRCLE IS PLOTTED AS A CIRCLE
      C
000121      ENTRY SETPLOT
000123      21 CONF RMW, TRUE
000126      21 LAREL(1)=LAREL(1)
      C
      C-----FOR THIS ENTRY, CALL GETPLOT (DX,
      C                                     DY)
      C
      C USE THIS ENTRY IF YOU NEED TO KNOW THE X- AND Y-INCREMENTS
      C WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPUTED BY ISOPLT
      C
000126      ENTRY GETPLOT
000135      22 XORG=X+X*YORG
000142      22 YORG=Y+Y*YORG
      C
      C-----FOR THIS ENTRY, CALL PLOTPT (X=COORD,
      C                                     Y=COORD,
      C                                     1R CHARACTER)
      C
      C THIS IS THE ENTRY WHICH ENTERS A POINT IN THE PLOT
      C
000142      ENTRY PLOTPT
000152      XORG=X+X*YORG
000153      23 YORG=Y+Y*YORG

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000154      24 JY=I-XYOR3/XY+1,5
000163      JY=I+XYOR3/XY+1,5
000167      IF(JY,GT,MAXX,OR,JY,LE,0,OR,JY,GT,MAXY,OR,JY,LE,0) RETURN
000210      IF(MOD(E,2) GO TO 26
000212      CALL MCHAR(I,C,I,JY+IMAGE(I,JY)+1)
000222      RETURN
                                68,0209
                                68,0209

C
C-----FOR THIS ENTRY, CALL GETPT (X=COORD,
C                                     Y=COORD,
C                                     IR=CHARACTER)
C      USE THIS ENTRY TO FIND OUT THE CHARACTER
C      NOW AT (X,Y)

000223      ENTRY GETPT
000233      XCOORD
000234      YCOORD
000237      GO TO 24
000240      26 CALL MCHAR(JY,IMAGE(I,JY)+10,C,1)
000247      RETURN
                                68,0209
                                68,0209
                                68,0209
                                68,0209
                                68,0209
                                68,0209

C
C-----FOR THIS ENTRY, CALL PLOTPI (IR=CHARACTER)
C      USE THIS ENTRY TO ADD A CHARACTER TO THE RIGHT OF
C      THE LAST MARK ENTERED

000250      ENTRY PLOTPI
000260      JY=JY+1 $ IF(JY,GT,MAXX) RETURN
000265      I=I+1
000271      CALL MCHAR(I,C,I,JY+IMAGE(I,JY)+1)
000301      RETURN
                                68,0209

C
C-----FOR THIS ENTRY, CALL PLOTYM (IR=CHARACTER)
C      USE THIS ENTRY TO ADD A CHARACTER BELOW
C      THE LAST MARK ENTERED

000302      ENTRY PLOTYM
000312      JY=JY+1 $ IF(JY,LE,0) RETURN
000316      I=I+1
000322      CALL MCHAR(I,C,I,JY+IMAGE(I,JY)+1)
000332      RETURN
                                68,0209

C
C      YOU MUST CALL PLOTOUT TO GET PLOT PRINTED
C-----FOR THIS ENTRY, CALL PLOTOUT (PRINT=TAPE)

000333      ENTRY PLOTOUT
000343      I=I+1
000347      IF(I,LE,0,OR,I,GT,49) I=C
000360      WRITE(I,C,1)
000364      1 FORMAT(IH)
000364      KVAL=739 $ ASSIGN 14 TO KGO
000367      DO 14 JY=1,MAXY $ JYMAXY+=JY
000375      VAL=XYOR3+NYR(JY+1)
000402      LABEL(I)=LABEL(I)+14
000405      IF(MOD(JY,10),E,1) GO TO 30
000413      14 WRITE(I,C,1) LABEL(I)IMAGE(I,JY)+1,1,1)
000436      3 FORMAT(14A10)
000436      WRITE(I,C,4) (ARD,I=1,4),LARB
000451      4 FORMAT(20X1,5I10X11/8X)2A10/)
000451      RETURN
                                68,0209
                                68,0209
                                68,0209
                                68,0209
                                68,0209
                                68,0209

C
C      30 VAL=VAL+1
000452      30 VAL=VAL+1
000454      IF(V,LT,1,E=200) GO TO 31
000461      IF(V,GT,9,OR,V,LT,1,E=2) GO TO 32
000471      31 ENCODE(20,15,LABEL) VAL,KVAL
000503      35 FORMAT(F17.4,2X1)
000503      GO TO 34
000506      32 ENCODE(20,13,LABEL) VAL,KVAL
000520      33 FORMAT(E17.4,2X1)
000520      34 GO TO KGO
                                68,0209
                                68,0209
                                68,0209
                                68,0209

C
000526      END SETPLOT

```

SETSCAL

```

SUBROUTINE SETSCAL (VALS,NV,VLO,VHI)
SOURCE DATE AM,0778      MORE CAREFUL TEST BEFORE RETURNING
SOURCE DATE AM,0209      CONVERT TO CDC A400
SOURCE DATE AT,0110      BRAND NEW CODE

CHOOSES AXIS VALUES FOR PLOTS, RETURNING VLO AND VHI, BASED ON
THE NV VALUES IN THE VALS LIST

000006      DIMENSION VALS(NV),IMAGE(2)
000006      VMIN = VALS(1)NMN(NV,VALS)
000015      VMAX = VALS(1)NMX(NV,VALS)
000024      VREAL = (.2*(VMAX+VMIN))
000027      ENCODE(20,1,IMAGE) VREAL
000036      1 FORMAT(20,5)
000036      DECODE(10,3,IMAGE) K
000050      3 FORMAT(10)
000050      KK = 1
000051      IF(K.EQ.1 .OR. K.EQ.10) KK=2
000062      IF(K.EQ.2 .AND. K.LE.4) KK=5
000074      IMAGE(2) = IMAGE(2).AND.77000000+000777777778
      .OR. 333333333000000000
000101      ENCODE(10,3,IMAGE) KK
000111      DECODE(20,1,IMAGE) DVTRY
000123      IF(K.EQ.5) DVTRY = 10,0DVTRY
000130      IF(K.EQ.5) KK=3
000133      MINUS = 1 $ IF(VMIN.GE.0.) MINUS = 0
000137      MODE = 1 $ IF(VMAX+VMIN.LT.0.) GO TO 20
000145      RATIO = F01(VMAX/VMIN)
000147      MODE = 2 $ IF(RATIO.LT.+.5 .OR. RATIO.GT.2.) GO TO 20
000164      MODE = 3
000165      20 GO TO(22,24+22)1+MODE
000174      22 INT = F01(VMIN/DVTRY)-MINUS
000203      VLO = DVTRY*INT
000210      GO TO 26
000210      24 VLO = -.5,0DVTRY+MINUS
000216      26 VHI = VLO+.5,0DVTRY
000223      IF(VHI.GE.VMAX .AND. VLO.LE.VMIN) RETURN
000234      GO TO (31,32,33) KK
000243      31 DVTRY = 2,0DVTRY $ KK = 2 $ GO TO 20
000246      32 DVTRY = 2,50DVTRY $ KK = 3 $ GO TO 20
000251      33 DVTRY = 2,0DVTRY $ KK = 1 $ GO TO 20
000254      END SETSCAL

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68,0209

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68,0708

68,0209

SITEP

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SUBROUTINE SITEP (SZ,T,ST)
SOURCE DATE AA,1927  TEST FOR JBODY = ZERO
SOURCE DATE AA,0922  BRAND NEW CODE

      APPLIES EARTH ROTATION TO STATE SZ FOR TIME T, STORES IN ST

C
C COMPILE, COMPILE
000005 COMMON /COMMON/
      1  PI,  SRD,  SLV,  SMF,  SKP,  RBONY,
      2  GLOB,  GCM,  WBONY,  RH02RA,  TWOPI,  HAFPI
C
000035 DIMENSION SZ(10),ST(10),SS(10)
C
000005 IF (RH02RA.EQ.0) GO TO 12
000006 *****
000006 SS(1)=PI
000010 C=COS(PI/4)
000013 SS(2)=C*PI
000016 SS(3)=C*SRD
000020 SS(4)=C*SZ(1)*C + SZ(2)*S
000025 17 SS(5)=C*SZ(1)*S + SZ(2)*C
000032 CALL XMIT(19,SS(2),ST(2))
000035 11 ST(1)=SZ(1)*C
000041 RETURN
C
000041 12 CALL XMIT(19,SZ(2),ST(2))
000044 GO TO 11
000047 END SITEP

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68,0527

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STALE

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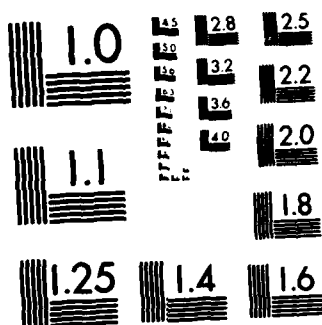
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

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SOURCE TIME STIN,STIN,K,FORM,NAME,STATES,INKE
SOURCE DATE AA,DATA OPEN END READING CAPABILITY
SOURCE DATE AA,DATA CONVERT TO DEC 6,00
SOURCE DATE AT,DATA CALL OLD DATA ON READING CONTROL DATA-A
SOURCE DATE AT,DATA REPAIR NEP-TIT
SOURCE DATE AA,DATA RE-ARRANGE OUTPUT
SOURCE DATE AA,DATA ON KPA,KV,IF CALL STOP UNLESS DATE T, T, DATA
2315

READ STATE ARRAY, PRINTS IT WITH SUBROUTINE STOP
2316
ARGUMENTS ARE DEFINED AS FOR STOP, EXCEPT THAT -
2317
IF KPA, OUTPUT IS OMITTED
2318
IF KPA, VECTOR NAMES ARE PRINTED BUT NOT KEPT
2319

DIRS OF FORM ARE KPA,KV,KV,RA
2320

INPUT STATE VECTORS ARE IN COORDINATE FORMS SPECIFIED IN THE
2321
CARDS, AND MAY REQUIRE EITHER ONE OR TWO CARDS.
2322
2323
CARD 1 FORMAT IS AS FOLLOWS -
2324
2325
COLUMNS FORMAT CONTENTS
2326
-----
2327
1-10 JARVA VECTOR NAME
2328
11-40 KPA,0 TIME
2329
41-70 KPA,0 POSITION FOR VELOCITY COORDINATES
2330
71 11 POSITION FORMAT KE
2331
72 11 VELOCITY FORMAT KV
2332

THE SENSITIVE PUNCHES FOR KPA ARE BLANK OR 1-4
2333
THE SENSITIVE PUNCHES FOR KV ARE BLANK OR 1-3
2334

KV AND KPA ARE AS DEFINED IN SUBROUTINE STOP.
2335
2336
IF EITHER KPA OR KV IS ZERO, CARD 1 IS PROPER STATE TIME
2337
AND POSITION, AND VELOCITY IS DEAD FROM A KE CARD.
2338
IF KE CARD IS BLANK, DATA CARDS
2339
WILL BE TAKEN FROM KPA,0 (SEE STOP)
2340
2341
CARD 2 FORMAT IS AS FOLLOWS -
2342
2343
COLUMNS FORMAT CONTENTS
2344
-----
2345
1-10 KPA,0 IDENTIFICATION OF T, KE
2346
11-40 KPA,0 VELOCITY COMPONENTS
2347
2348
IF KPA IS ZERO, VELOCITY IS ASSUMED TO BE ZERO AND KE CARD 2
2349
IS DEAD.
2350
2351
IF KPA IS ZERO, IT IS RESET TO 1, POSITION COORDINATES ARE SET
2352
TO ZERO, VELOCITY IS TAKEN FROM COLS. 41-70 OF CARD 1
2353
ACCORDING TO KPA, AND NO CARD 2 IS DEAD.
2354
2355
WRITTEN KPA,0
2356
2357

COMMUN,STATION
COMMUN,STATION
1 KPA,0 KPA,0 LINE, TIME, KPA,0 KPA,0
2 KPA,0 KPA,0 DATE, MATR, MATR,
3 KPA,0 KPA,0 KUNTS, KSTENT, KPA,0
4 KPA,0 KPA,0 KPA,0 KPA,0

COMMUN,STATION
COMMUN,STATION
1 KPA,0 KPA,0 KPA,0 KPA,0 KPA,0 KPA,0
2 KPA,0 KPA,0 KPA,0 KPA,0 KPA,0 KPA,0

COMMUN,STATION

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000006 COMMON /STATCON/
000006 1 KFORM, NAMES(6), MONES(4), CPTAS(10), SET-PIR2)
000006 C
000006 DIMENSION STATES(10,2), NAMES(5,2), S(10), V(1), V2(1), NAME(5)
000006 LOGICAL NE, TITL
000006 C
000006 IP=MOD(IARS(KFORM)/100,10)
000015 KX=MOD(IARS(KFORM)/10000,10)
000020 VEE=TITL*IP,NE,0,AND, LINES,GE,0
000032 LAST=IARS(1)INES
000034 NO 25 NSTATE=LAST
000035 NO 2 TITL=0
000036 2
000041 READ(5,3) (NAME(I),I=1,4),(S(I),I=1,4),KP,KV
000045 3
000045 FORMAT(3A4,AA,AF10.0,2I1)
000045 IF(CHEKF(1,6)) RETURN
000071 IF(NAME(1),EQ,AMEND DATA) GO TO 10
000076 IF(NAME(1),NE,AMEND DATA) GO TO 1
000100 CALL ODATA(AMSTIN)
000101 RETURN
000102 1 IF(NEE TITL) CALL STOUT(TITL,KFORM,NAMES,STATES,0)
000113 VEE=TITL,FALSE
000113 IF(KP,EQ,0) KX=MOD(IARS(KFORM)/100,10)
000127 KX=KV,AND, 3H
000131 IF (KX,NE, KV KX=MOD(IARS(KFORM)/10,10)
000144 C
000144 IF KX IS BLANK, THAT IS
000150 IF (KP,NE,0) GO TO 5
000150 NO 4 TITL=0
000152 S(1)=S(1)
000154 4
000154 S(1)=0
000157 KP=1
000160 GO TO 10
000161 5 IF (KP,GT,1) GO TO 7
000165 NO 6 TITL=0
000166 A
000173 S(1)=S(1)PRL
000173 GO TO 10
000173 7
000173 S(2)=S(2)*CV
000175 S(3)=S(3)/SRN
000176 S(4)=S(4)/SRN
000177 IF (KP,EQ,4) S(2)=S(2)*RRONY
000203 IF (KV,EQ,0) GO TO 20
000204 READ(5,11) (V(I),I=1,1)
000210 11
000210 FORMAT(4F10.0)
000215 IF(CHEKF(1,6)) RETURN
000222 NO 12 TITL=0
000227 12
000227 IF (V,LT,1) GO TO 14
000233 V(1)=V(1)*CV(1)/SRN(1)*CV(1)/SRN(1)
000250 V(2)=V(2)*CV(2)/SRN(2)*CV(2)/SRN(2)
000262 V(3)=V(3)*CV(3)/SRN(3)*CV(3)/SRN(3)
000267 14 IF (KP,GT,1) GO TO 14
000274 IF (V,LT,1) GO TO 14
000277 LEVER=1
000300 V(1)=V(1)*CV(1)
000301 V(2)=V(2)*CV(2)
000302 V(3)=V(3)*CV(3)
000303 15 IF (V,LT,1) GO TO 14
000306 V(2)=V(2)/CV(2)*CV(2)*CV(2)
000312 V(3)=V(3)/CV(3)*CV(3)
000314 GO TO 14
000317 16 NO 17 TITL=0
000321 17 V(1)=V(1)/SRN(1)
000326 18 NO 19 TITL=0
000330 19 S(1)=V(1)/V(1)
000334 20 IF (KP,GT,4) GO TO 20
000336 NO 21 NAME(1)
000340 21 STATES(N,NSTATE)=S(N)
000351 GO TO 204
000352 212 CALL STREF(STATES(1,NSTATE),S,-1,FDIV(KV/KV))
000367 204 IF (IP,NE,0) CALL STOUT(TITL,KFORM,NAMES,S,-1)
000401 IF (KV,NE,1) GO TO 25
000406 NO 23 NAME(1)
000410 23 NAME(N,NSTATE)=NAME(N)
000420 25 CONTINUE
000423 RETURN
000423 30 IF (N,NSTATE=1)
000430 RETURN
000430 END STIN

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4-195

000055	12	M=247	2453
000056		S=M-1/N*5(M+1)	2454
000057		AA=3.14159	2455
000058		X=M-1/N*AA	2456
000059	12	S=X*500*(M-1/N)*AA*.5	2457
000060		RETURN	2458
000061	12	DO 14 N=1,N*100	2459
000062		14 M=247	2460
000063		AA=3.14159	2461
000064		X=M-1/N*AA	2462
000065	14	S=X*500*(M-1/N)*AA*.5	2463
000066		RETURN	2464
000067	14	WRITE(1,1)	2465
000068		DO 14 N=1,N*100	2466
000069		14 M=247	2467
000070		AA=3.14159	2468
000071		X=M-1/N*AA	2469
000072	14	S=X*500*(M-1/N)*AA*.5	2470
000073		RETURN	2471
000074	17	DO 17 N=1,N*100	2472
000075		17 M=247	2473
000076	17	S=X*500*(M-1/N)*.1666666666*(X(M-1/N)*5*(M-3/N)*.67)	2474
000077		WRITE(1,1)	2475
000078		RETURN	2476

SUBROUTINE STATE VECTOR, KFLCN, NAMES, STATEC, LINES	247A
STATEC = STATEC + 1 IF #P#1, CALL SINEM IF IT APPEARS NECESSARY	
NUMBER OF STATE VECTORS ALLOWED BY #P#1 CALLS RV = 5	
NUMBER OF STATE VECTORS ALLOWED BY #P#1 CALLS OUTSET WITH 300 IN FIRST ARG	
PRINTS STATE VECTORS WITH TITLE, COLUMN CAPTIONS, NAMES	247B
TITLE - TITLE PRECEDING ARRAY PRINTOUT	248A
FORMAT - LINE FORMAT CONTROL	248B
NAMES - ARRAY OF SAKOHO NAMES FOR EACH VECTOR IN STATES	248C
STATES - ARRAY OF STATE VECTORS	248D
LINES - NUMBER OF VECTORS FROM #STATES# TO BE PRINTED	248E
ARRAY CONSISTS OF SIX INDEPENDENT CONTROL DIGITS WHICH ARE, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, RPR, RNR, RIR, RPI, RVR, AND RA. THEIR USE IS AS FOLLOWS -	248F
RPR - FORMAT CONTROL FOR NUMBER PRINTOUT	249A
RNR - DECIMAL CONVERSION	249B
RIR - BINARY CONVERSION	249C
RPI - NAME OUTPUT CONTROL	249D
RVR - NAMES NOT PRINTED	249E
RA - NAMES PRINTED FOR EACH LINE	249F
RIR - IDENTIFICATION CONTROL (LEFTMOST PRINTED COLUMN)	250A
RIR#0 - NONE	250B
RIR#1 - STATE VECTOR ENTRY 1 AS TIME	250C
RIR#2 - STATE VECTOR ENTRY 1 AS HOLLERITH ID	250D
RIR#3 - STATE VECTOR NUMBER IN ARRAY STATES	250E
RIR - POSITION PRINTOUT CONTROL	250F
RIR#0 - RECTANGULAR COORDINATES (X,Y,Z)	251A
RIR#1 - POLAR COORDINATES (R,THETA,PHI)	251B
RIR#2 - GALAX COORDINATES (HANGE, AZIMUTH, ELEVATION)	251C
RIR#3 - GELCENTRIC COORDINATES (ALTITUDE, LONGITUDE, LATITUDE)	251D
THESE VALUES PLUS 5 - POSITIONS LABELED AS REFERENCE	251E
RVR - VELOCITY PRINTOUT CONTROL	251F
RVR#0 - VELOCITY PRINTOUT DELETED	252A
RVR#1 - RATES OF POSITION COORDINATES (X DOT, YDOT, ZDOT, W DOT, THETA DOT, PHI DOT, ETC.)	252B
RVR#2 - RECTANGULAR VELOCITY COMPONENTS (X DOT, YDOT, ZDOT, W DOT, W * THETA DOT * COS PHI, W * PHI DOT, ETC.)	252C
RVR#3 - POLAR VELOCITY COORDINATES (VELOCITY MAGNITUDE, AZIMUTH, ELEVATION)	252D
RVR#5 - POLAR COORDINATES OF GALAX HOMESIGHT, STORED IN VELOCITY COMPONENTS OF STATE.	252E
AND/OR VALUES PLUS 5 - STATES(6-7) ARE SCALED AND LABELLED AS POSITION DEVIATIONS	252F
RA - ACCELERATION PRINTOUT CONTROL	253A
RAR#0 - ACCELERATION PRINTOUT DELETED	253B
RAR#1 - SECOND DERIVATIVES OF POSITION COORDINATES (X DOUBLE DOT, Y DOUBLE DOT, Z DOUBLE DOT, ETC.)	253C
RAR#2 - RECTANGULAR ACCELERATION COORDINATES (X DOUBLE DOT, Y DOUBLE DOT, Z DOUBLE DOT, ETC.)	253D

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      ETC. OR - ACCELERATION, THETA ACCELERATION, 2530
      PHI ACCELERATION, ETC.) 2531
      K=3 - POLAR ACCELERATION VECTOR (MAGNITUDE, AZIMUTH, 2532
      ELEVATION) 2533
      K=4 - ACCELERATION RELATIVE TO VELOCITY (MAGNITUDE, 2534
      COMPONENT PARALLEL TO VELOCITY, COMPONENT 2535
      PERPENDICULAR TO VELOCITY) 2536
      ABOVE VALUES PLUS 5 - STATES(8-10) ARE SCALED AND LABELLED
      AS VELOCITY DEVIATIONS
      IF K=1 IS NEGATIVE, CAPTIONS FOR THE PRINTOUT ARE LIMITED. 2539
      IF K=1 IS ZERO, ONLY THE CAPTIONS ARE PRINTED. 2540
      IF K=1 IS NEGATIVE, POSITION PRINTOUT IS DELETED. 2541
      ALL VECTORS IN ARRAY STATES MUST BE IN RECTANGULAR COORDINATES 2542
      FOR INPUT WITH K=1, AND IN POLAR COORDINATES FOR OUTPUT 2543
      WITH K=2, 3, OR 4. 2544
      IF KFORM IS ZERO OR UNCHANGED FROM ITS VALUE AS SETUP WAS LAST 2545
      CALLED, EXISTING FORMATS AND HEADINGS IN ARRAY SETUP ARE USED 2546
      FOR OUTPUT. 2547
      IF K=2 IS ADDED TO KFN ABOVE AND KFORM IS NOT EQUAL TO ITS PRE- 2548
      VIOUS VALUE, NEW FORMATS ARE INSERTED IN SETUP BUT NO OUTPUT 2549
      IS PRODUCED. 2550
      CHITTEL RZ/RN 2551
      2552
      2553
      2554
      2555
      2556
      2557
      COMMUNICATIONS
      COMMUNICATIONS
      000010 COMMUNICATIONS
      1 NAME, KNAME, LINE, TOFDATE, KUN, MUNID(6),
      2 NAME, FLAG, DATE, MAATH, MAARG, MAALN,
      3 NAME, KGROUP, KUNITS, KSTINT, KGRND, IFEOF
      COMMUNICATIONS
      09/15/69
      COMMUNICATIONS
      COMMUNICATIONS
      000010 COMMUNICATIONS
      1 NAME, SH, SLV, SMF, SKP, KHUDY,
      2 NAME, KCLN, KHUDY, KHUDZ, TWUP, KAPPI
      COMMUNICATIONS
      09/15/69
      COMMUNICATIONS
      COMMUNICATIONS
      000010 COMMUNICATIONS
      1 NAME, KODES(6), KCODES(6), CMINS(108), SETUP(82)
      COMMUNICATIONS
      09/15/69
      000010 LINE(10), NAMES(4,2), STATES(10,2), TCAP(2,3), CAP1(2,9,2), 2562
      1 CAP2(2,9,2), UNITS(2,6,2), Z(15) 2563
      000010 EQUIVALENT (KODES(1),KAT,(KODES(2),KV),(KODES(3),KP),(KODES(4), 2564
      1 P1),(KODES(5),KX),(KODES(6),KF) 2565
      000010 EQUIVALENT (KODES(1),MA),(KODES(2),MV),(KODES(3),MP) 2566
      000010 EQUIVALENT (TCAP(7),CAP1(1)), (CAP1(17),CAP2(1)), (CAP2(43), 2567
      1 UNITS(1)), (TCAP(5),HLANK),(TCAP,CPTNS) 2568
      000010 DATA TCAP =
      1 12M TIME .12M SECONDS .12M ) 2570
      000010 DATA TCAP =
      1 12M .12M .12M POSITION COORDIN .12MATES ) 2572

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2 12H      VELL  *12HCITY COORDIN *12HATES      2573
3 12H      ACCEL  *12HMATION COORD *12MINATES     2574
4 12H      REFERENCE *12H POSITION CO *12HMINUTES  2575
5 12H      POSITION  *12HDEVIATION CO *12HMINUTES  2576
6 12H      VELOCITY *12HDEVIATION CO *12HMINUTES  2577
000010      DATA (CAP1)
1 12H      A      *12H      Y      *12H      Z      2579
2 12H      W      *12H      IMETA *12H      PHI     2580
3 12H      RANGE    *12H      AZIMUTH *12H      ELEVATION 2581
4 12H      ALTITUDE *12H      LONGITUDE *12H      LATITUDE 2582
5 12H      VERTICAL *12H      EAST    *12H      NORTH    2583
6 12H      MAGNITUDE *12H      AZIMUTH *12H      ELEVATION 2584
7 12H      MAGNITUDE *12H      PARALLEL *12H      NORMAL   2585
000010      DATA (UNITS)
1 12H      KM      *12H      M/SEC    *12H      M/SEC/SEC  2587
2 12H      DEG     *12H      DEG/SEC  *12H      DEG/SEC/SEC 2588
3 12H      MI      *12H      FT/SEC   *12H      FT/SEC/SEC  2589
4 12H      DEG     *12H      DEG/SEC  *12H      DEG/SEC/SEC  2590
000010      LINE SIGN RADHS (2,7)
000010      DATA (RADHS)=12H      ROHFS *12HIGHT COORDIN *12HATES 68.0507
000010      EQUIVALENCE (AEW,1EW)
000010      DATA (KFMT)=99999
000010
000010      IF (KPCNM,EG,KFMT) GO TO 21
000010      IF (KPCNM,EG,K) GO TO 21
000010      KFMT=KPCNM
000010      K=1ARS(KFMT)
000010      GO 2 1=10
000010      KODES(1)=ACLP(10)
000010      KODES(1)=0
000010      IF (KODES(1).LE.5) GO TO 2
000010      KODES(1)=1
000010      KODES(1)=KODES(1)-5
000010      K=K/10
000010      KUNITS=KUNITS+1
000010      IF (KV,NE,5) GO TO 4
000010      CALL AMIT(1,CAP1(1,1,1),RADHS(1,1,1))
000010      CALL AMIT(1,CAP1(1,1,1),CAP1(1,1,1))
000010      CALL AMIT(2,CAP2(1,1,1),RADHS(1,1,1))
000010      CALL AMIT(2,CAP2(1,1,1),CAP2(1,1,1))
000010      K=K+2*KC(KF,2)
000010      INSET=1
000010      IF (KPCNM,LT,1) INSET=INSET+1
000010      IF (KPCNM,LT,1) INSET=INSET+1
000010      IF (KPCNM,LT,1) INSET=MINO(INSET+1,3)
000010      IF (KPCNM,LT,1) INSET=4
000010      K=1
000010      IF (KPCNM,1) K=4
000010      KVEL=K
000010      KACC=K
000010      IF (KPCNM,4) GO TO 12
000010      IF (KPCNM,2) KVEL=5
000010      IF (KPCNM,2) KACC=5
000010      IF (KPCNM,3 OR KPCNM,5) KVEL=6
000010      IF (KPCNM,3) KACC=6*K/4
000010      KUV=K-KV
000010      KUA=K-KA
000010      IF (KPCNM,3 OR KPCNM,5) KUV=6
000010      IF (KPCNM,3 OR KPCNM,5) KUA=6

```

000176	IF (KVAL(1,1) KLAN)	2620
000177	KVVB=KV	68.0507
000178	IF (KVAL(1,1) KVV)	68.0507
000179	IF (KVAL(1,2) GO TO 14	2621
000180	IF (KVAL(1,1) KVV=KV	2622
000181	IF (KVAL(1,1) KLAN=KLAN	2623
000182	MODE=MODE+INSET*10	2624
000183	IF (KVAL(1,1) MODE=MODE+200	66.0601
000184	IF (KVAL(1,1) GO TO 15	2626
000185	IF (KVAL(1,1) MODE=MODE+10	2627
000186	CALL OUTSET(MODE+KFN,TCAP(1,1),TCAP(1,2),HLANK,SETUP)	2628
000187	GO TO 16	2629
000188	14 K=9	2630
000189	IF (KVAL(1,1) K=9	2631
000190	CALL OUTSET(MODE+K,BLANK,BLANK,BLANK,SETUP)	2632
000191	MODE=(INSET*10)+KFN	2633
000192	IF (KVAL(1,1) GO TO 17	2635
000193	CALL OUTSET(MODE,CAP(1,1)+MP*1,CAP2(1,1)+KP,UNITS(1,1)+KUNITS)	2636
000194	1 UNITS(1,1)	2637
000195	CALL OUTSET(MODE+10,CAP1(1,2)+MP*1,CAP2(1,2)+KP,UNITS(1,1)+KUNITS	2638
000196	1 UNITS(1,1)	2639
000197	CALL OUTSET(MODE+20,CAP(1,3)+MP*1,CAP2(1,3)+KP,UNITS(1,1)+KUNITS	2640
000198	1 UNITS(1,1)	2641
000199	MODE=MODE+30	2642
000200	17 IF (KVAL(1,1) GO TO 18	2643
000201	CALL OUTSET(MODE,CAP(1,1)+MV*1,CAP2(1,1)+KVEL,UNITS(1,1)+KUNITS	68.0507
000202	1 UNITS(1,1)	2645
000203	CALL OUTSET(MODE+10,CAP(1,1)+5*MV*1,CAP2(1,2)+KVEL,UNITS(1,1)+KUNITS	2646
000204	1 UNITS(1,1)	2647
000205	CALL OUTSET(MODE+20,CAP(1,1)+6*MV*1,CAP2(1,3)+KVEL,UNITS(1,1)+KUNITS	2648
000206	1 UNITS(1,1)+KUNITS	2649
000207	MODE=MODE+30	2650
000208	18 IF (KVAL(1,1) GO TO 19	2651
000209	IF (MODE+10) GO TO 19	2652
000210	CALL OUTSET(MODE,CAP(1,1)+MA*1,CAP2(1,1)+KACC,UNITS(1,1)+KUNITS	2653
000211	1 UNITS(1,1)	2654
000212	CALL OUTSET(MODE+10,CAP(1,1)+8*MA*1,CAP2(1,2)+KACC,UNITS(1,1)+KUNITS	2655
000213	1 UNITS(1,1)	2656
000214	CALL OUTSET(MODE+20,CAP(1,1)+9*MA*1,CAP2(1,3)+KACC,UNITS(1,1)+KUNITS	2657
000215	1 UNITS(1,1)+KUNITS	2658
000216	19 IF (KVAL(1,1) GO TO 20	68.0507
000217	CALL AMIT(1,1)+KVAL(1,1)+CAP(1,1)+1	68.0507
000218	CALL AMIT(2,1)+KVAL(1,1)+CAP2(1,1)+1	68.0507
000219	20 KUNITS=KUNITS+1	68.0507
000220	IF (KVAL(1,1) RETURN	2660
000221	IF (KVAL(1,1) CALL OUTCUT(TITLE,SETUP,NAMES,STATES,0)	2661
000222	IF (KVAL(1,1) RETURN	2662
000223	STATES=STATES+1	2663
000224	IF (KVAL(1,1) RETURN	2664
000225	CALL AMIT(1,1)+STATES(1,1)+1	69.0909
000226	IF (KVAL(1,1) AND (ABS(Z(3))>.GT.TWU(1,0)+KVAL(2,1)+1)	69.0909
000227	CALL STREP(Z(2,1)+1)	69.0909
000228	CALL STREP(Z(2,1)+2)	2666
000229	DO 24 K=1,3	2667
000230	IF (KVAL(1,1) Z(K+4)=Z(K+7)	2668
000231	IF (KVAL(1,1) GO TO 25	2669
000232	Z(K+4)=Z(K+7)	2670
000233	Z(K+4)=Z(K+7)	2671
000234	25 CONTINUE	2672
000235	IF (KVAL(1,1) Z(1)+KVAL	2673
000236	IF (KVAL(1,1) GO TO 30	2674
000237	DO 26 K=1,9	2675
000238	Z(K)=Z(K+1)	2676
000239	CALL OUTCUT(TITLE,SETUP,NAMES(1,1),Z(1,1))	2677
000240	RETURN	2677
000241	END STOP	

STREP

```

SUBROUTINE STREP(RSTATE,PSTATE,NSTATE,NDERTV)
SOURCE DATE 68.0209      CONVERT TO CDC 4400
SOURCE DATE 68.1206

TRANSFORMS STATE ARRAY FROM RECTANGULAR TO POLAR COORDINATES
OR VICE VERSA

NSTATE = STATE ARRAY IN RECTANGULAR COORDINATES
PSTATE = STATE ARRAY IN POLAR COORDINATES
NSTATE = NUMBER OF STATE VECTORS IN RSTATE AND PSTATE
NDERTV = HIGHEST LEVEL OF STATE DERIVATIVES TO BE TRANS-
FORMED =
0 - POSITION COORDINATES ONLY TRANSFORMED
1 - POSITION AND VELOCITY TRANSFORMED
2 - POSITION, VELOCITY, AND ACCELERATION TRANSFORMED

FOR NSTATE POSITIVE, TRANSFORMS FROM RECTANGULAR TO POLAR
COORDINATES. FOR NSTATE NEGATIVE, TRANSFORMS POLAR TO
RECTANGULAR COORDINATES

WRITTEN 12/6/64

DIMENSION RSTATE(10,2),PSTATE(10,2),S(10),SP(10)
EQUIVALENCE (S(2),X),(S(3),Y),(S(4),Z),(S(5),XD),(S(6),YD),
1 (S(7),ZD),(S(8),XDD),(S(9),YDD),(S(10),ZDD),(SP(2),R)

NSTATE=NSTATE
DO 90 NS=1,NSTATE
IF (NSTATE.LT.0) GO TO 11
DO 2 N=1,10
SP(N)=0.
S(N)=RSTATE(N,NS)
SP(1)=S(1)
RSQ=X**2+Y**2+Z**2
R=SQRT(RSQ)
SP(3)=AZP(X)
SP(4)=FLP(X)
IF (NDERTV.EQ.0) GO TO 8
SP(5)=FDIV((X*XD+Y*YD+Z*ZD)/R)
RSQ=X**2+Y**2
RPSQ=SQRT(RSQ)
SP(6)=FDIV((X*YD-Y*XD)/RPSQ)
SP(7)=FDIV((-Z*(X*XD+Y*YD)+RPSQ*7D1/(RSQ*RP))
IF (NDERTV.EQ.1) GO TO 8
SP(8)=FDIV((X*XD+Y*YD+Z*ZD+XD**2+YD**2+ZD**2-SP(5)**2)/R)
SP(9)=FDIV((X*YD-Y*XD-2.*SP(6)*(X*XD+Y*YD)/RPSQ)
SP(10)=FDIV((-Z*(X*XD+Y*YD+Z*ZD+XD**2+YD**2+ZD**2-SP(5)**2)+7D*(X*XD+Y*YD)/RPSQ)
SP(7)=SP(7)+2.*SP(5)*R*(X*XD+Y*YD)/RPSQ)
DO 9 N=1,10
PSTATE(N,NS)=SP(N)
GO TO 90
DO 12 N=1,10
SP(N)=0.
S(N)=PSTATE(N,NS)
SNAZ=SIN(SP(1))
CSAZ=COS(SP(1))
SNEL=SIN(SP(4))
CSEL=COS(SP(4))
X=SP(2)
Y=SP(3)
XD=SP(5)
YD=SP(6)
Z=SP(7)
IF (NDERTV.EQ.0) GO TO 14
XD=RD*CSEL*CSAZ+R*(SNEL*CSAZ*SP(7)-CSEL*SNAZ*SP(6))
YD=RD*CSEL*SNAZ+R*(SNEL*SNAZ*SP(7)+CSEL*CSAZ*SP(6))
ZD=RD*SNEL*R*CSEL*SP(7)

```

0003.2	IF (INDEXV,EO.1) GO TO 18	2745
000314	YDD= (-SNAZ*CSSEL*SP(6)-CSAZ*SNFL*SP(7))*SP(5)	2746
	1 * (-SNAZ*CSSEL*SP(5)-SP(2)*CSAZ*CSSEL*SP(6)+SP(2)*SNAZ*SNEL*SP(7))*	2747
	2 SP(6)	2748
	3 * (-CSAZ*SNEL*SP(5)+SP(2)*SNAZ*SNEL*SP(6)-SP(2)*CSAZ*CSSEL*SP(7))*	2749
	4 SP(7)	2750
	5 *CSAZ*CSSEL*SP(6)-SP(2)*SNAZ*CSSEL*SP(9)-SP(2)*CSAZ*SNEL*SP(10)	2751
000361	YDD= (-CSAZ*CSSEL*SP(6)-SNAZ*SNEL*SP(7))*SP(5)	2752
	1 * (-CSAZ*CSSEL*SP(5)-SP(2)*SNAZ*CSSEL*SP(6)+SP(2)*CSAZ*SNEL*SP(7))*	2753
	2 SP(6)	2754
	3 * (-SNAZ*SNEL*SP(5)-SP(2)*CSAZ*SNEL*SP(6)-SP(2)*SNAZ*CSSEL*SP(7))*	2755
	4 SP(7)	2756
	5 *SNAZ*CSSEL*SP(6)+SP(2)*CSAZ*CSSEL*SP(9)-SP(2)*SNAZ*SNFL*SP(10)	2757
000425	YDD= CSSEL*SP(7)*SP(5)+(CSSEL*SP(5)-SP(2)*SNFL*SP(7))*SP(7)	2758
	1 *SNFL*SP(6)+SP(2)*CSSEL*SP(10)	2759
000437	18 DO 19 N=1,10	2760
000441	19 STATE(N,NS)=S(N)	2761
000451	20 CONTINUE	2762
000454	RETURN	2763
000454	END STRFP	

SUBHEAD

```

SUBROUTINE SUBHEAD (LEV,MDB)
SOURCE DATE 08.1507 BRAND NEW CODE
C
C STORES AND PRINTS PAGE-HEADINGS
C
C IF LEV IS POSITIVE, ENTERS MDB IN (LEV-TH ROW OF) LOCAL ARRAY.
C IF LEV IS NEGATIVE, DELETES LEV-TH ROW OF LOCAL ARRAY.
C IF LEV IS ZERO, PRINTS ALL ROWS OF LOCAL ARRAY.
C
C COMMON /BASCON/
000004 COMMON /BASCON/
      1  PRDGRM,  KPAGE,   LINE,   TODAY,  RUN,      PRINT(6),
      2  MSG,     FLAG,    DATE,   MAXTH,  MAXPG,   MAXLN,
      3  KCLASS,  KSGROUP, KUNITS, KSTINT, KCOND,  IFEOF
      4  ,NOFILE
C
000004 C DIMENSION MDS(8),MDS(8,3)
000004 DATA (MDS=2411H), (NLV=0)
C
000004 C IF(LEV) 2,10,4
C
000005 2  I=-LEV
000010 IF(INLV,EQ,L) NLV=NLV-I
000013 CALL XMIT(-8,1H,MDS(1,L))
000020 RETURN
C
000021 4  I=LEV
000024 NLV=MAX(0,L,NLV)
000027 CALL XMIT(8,MDB,MDS(1,L))
000033 RETURN
C
000034 10 KARD
000035 IF(INLV,LT,0) RETURN
000040 GO TO 14 LVL=1+NLV
000043 GO TO 12 K=11.80
000044 CALL MCHAR (K,MDS(1,LVL),10,KAR,1) & IF(KAR,EQ,19) GO TO 14
000055 CALL MCHAR (K,MDS(1,LVL),1,KWD,10) & IF (KWD,EQ,1H) GO TO 14
000066 12 CONTINUE
000070 K=71
000071 14 KWD = (K+9)/10
000075 LINE = LINE + 1
000077 16 WRITE (6,1) (MDS(I+LVL),N=1,NWD)
000117 1 FORMAT (29XRA10)
000117 RETURN
000120 END SUBHEAD

```

SUBVEC

```
000005 C SUBROUTINE SUBVEC (A,R,C)
000006 C SOURCE DATE 66.0101 BRAND NEW CODE
000007 C RETURNS 3-VECTOR C = - R
000008 C DIMENSION A(3),R(3),C(3)
000009 C C(1)=A(1)-R(1)
000010 C C(2)=A(2)-R(2)
000011 C C(3)=A(3)-R(3)
000012 C RETURN
000013 C END SUBVEC
```

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TITLER

NAME: [REDACTED] (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE, TITLE)
 1. [REDACTED] 2. [REDACTED] 3. [REDACTED] 4. [REDACTED]
 5. [REDACTED] 6. [REDACTED] 7. [REDACTED] 8. [REDACTED]
 9. [REDACTED] 10. [REDACTED] 11. [REDACTED] 12. [REDACTED]
 13. [REDACTED] 14. [REDACTED] 15. [REDACTED] 16. [REDACTED]
 17. [REDACTED] 18. [REDACTED] 19. [REDACTED] 20. [REDACTED]
 21. [REDACTED] 22. [REDACTED] 23. [REDACTED] 24. [REDACTED]
 25. [REDACTED] 26. [REDACTED] 27. [REDACTED] 28. [REDACTED]
 29. [REDACTED] 30. [REDACTED] 31. [REDACTED] 32. [REDACTED]
 33. [REDACTED] 34. [REDACTED] 35. [REDACTED] 36. [REDACTED]
 37. [REDACTED] 38. [REDACTED] 39. [REDACTED] 40. [REDACTED]
 41. [REDACTED] 42. [REDACTED] 43. [REDACTED] 44. [REDACTED]
 45. [REDACTED] 46. [REDACTED] 47. [REDACTED] 48. [REDACTED]
 49. [REDACTED] 50. [REDACTED] 51. [REDACTED] 52. [REDACTED]
 53. [REDACTED] 54. [REDACTED] 55. [REDACTED] 56. [REDACTED]
 57. [REDACTED] 58. [REDACTED] 59. [REDACTED] 60. [REDACTED]
 61. [REDACTED] 62. [REDACTED] 63. [REDACTED] 64. [REDACTED]
 65. [REDACTED] 66. [REDACTED] 67. [REDACTED] 68. [REDACTED]
 69. [REDACTED] 70. [REDACTED] 71. [REDACTED] 72. [REDACTED]
 73. [REDACTED] 74. [REDACTED] 75. [REDACTED] 76. [REDACTED]
 77. [REDACTED] 78. [REDACTED] 79. [REDACTED] 80. [REDACTED]
 81. [REDACTED] 82. [REDACTED] 83. [REDACTED] 84. [REDACTED]
 85. [REDACTED] 86. [REDACTED] 87. [REDACTED] 88. [REDACTED]
 89. [REDACTED] 90. [REDACTED] 91. [REDACTED] 92. [REDACTED]
 93. [REDACTED] 94. [REDACTED] 95. [REDACTED] 96. [REDACTED]
 97. [REDACTED] 98. [REDACTED] 99. [REDACTED] 100. [REDACTED]

2765

ARTICLE CONTAINED, INDENTED TITLE

2700

2767

2768

2769

2770

2771

2772

2773

2011

2774

LINE	TODAY	RUN	MONIC(6)
UNIT	MAATM	MAAKG	MAALN
UNITS	MSLINT	KOLPD	IFEDF

09/15/69

68,0209

[illegible]

68-0204

[illegible]

68-0209

68.0209

68.0264

65.0209

68.0209

68,0209

68.0204

68.0204

de 1940 a 1945

2612

2803

EQUUS 311

EA-0204

69,070-

59.0705

69.0700

64.070

69.170

280

250
44-220

65. 720
341

281
48 020

68-020
68-020

66,020

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TITLIN

000001 C 000001 DATE 000001 000001 CODE
000002 C 000002 HEADS AND CARD IMAGE (HAI) AND RETURNS IN #TITLE
000003 C 000003 DIMENSION TITLE (H)
000004 C 000004 HEADS, 1: TITLE
000005 C 000005 1: 000005 (HAI)
000006 C 000006 000006 (HAI) 000006 RETURN
000007 C 000007 000007 RETURN
000008 C 000008 000008 RETURN
000009 C 000009 000009 RETURN
000010 C 000010 000010 RETURN
000011 C 000011 000011 RETURN
000012 C 000012 000012 RETURN
000013 C 000013 000013 RETURN
000014 C 000014 000014 RETURN
000015 C 000015 000015 RETURN
000016 C 000016 000016 RETURN
000017 C 000017 000017 RETURN

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		COMMON TYPE TO SFMS,AXES,SPINS,NDERIV	2813
		SOURCE DATE AA.1207	
		TRANSFORMS STATE ARRAY TO OR FROM ROTATED COORDINATE FRAME	2814
			2815
		S = STATE ARRAY IN BASIC COORDINATE FRAME	2817
		AXES = DIRECTION COSINE ARRAY FOR PRIMED COORDINATE FRAME	2818
		SP = STATE ARRAY IN PRIMED COORDINATE FRAME	2819
		NS = NUMBER OF STATE VECTORS IN STATE ARRAY	2820
		NDERIV = HIGHEST LEVEL OF TIME DERIVATIVE TO BE INCLUDED	2821
			2822
		FOR NS POSITIVE, TRANSFORMS STATES FROM BASIC TO PRIMED COORD.	2823
		FOR NS NEGATIVE, TRANSFORMS STATES FROM PRIMED TO BASIC COORD.	2824
			2825
		WRITTEN 12/7/64	2826
			2827
			2828
000006		DIMENSION S(10,2),AXES(10,3),SP(10,2),T(10,10),SW(10)	
000006		DATA (T = 100(10))	
000006		DO 1 I=1,3	2830
000010		DO 1 J=2,4	2831
000011		T(I+J,1) = AXES(I,J+1)	2832
000017		T(I+4,J) = AXES(I,J+3)	2833
000025		T(I+6,J+3) = AXES(I,J+1)	2834
000031		T(I+7,J) = AXES(I+6,J)	2835
000037		T(I+7,J+3) = AXES(I+3,J+2)	2836
000044	1	T(I+7,J+4) = AXES(I,J)	2837
000054		NS = TABS(NS)	2838
000056		NS = 4 - NS	2839
000060		IF (NS,1,0) GO TO 5	2840
000061		NS = 4 - NS	2841
000063		SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2842
000070		DO 2 I=2,10	2843
000071	2	SW(I) = S(I,4)	2844
000102		DO 4 I=2,4	2845
000104		DO 3 J=2,4	2846
000105		DO 3 I=2,4	2847
000107	3	SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2848
000121	4	SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2849
000131		SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2850
000142	5	SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2851
000144		SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2852
000146		SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2853
000148	6	SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2854
000153		SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2855
000155		SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2856
000156		SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2857
000160	7	SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2858
000172	8	SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2859
000202		SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	2860
000203		SP(I,1) = S(I,1)	

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TRPSTA

```

SUBROUTINE TRPSTA (ST,T,S)
C SOURCE DATE 66-07-01  HRAND NEW CODE
C
C INTERPOLATES FROM TWO STATES #ST# TO FIND #S# AT TIME #T#
C ** NOTE ** ALL TEN COMPONENTS OF BOTH #ST# VECTORS MUST BE PROVIDED
C
000005 DIMENSION ST(10,2),S(10)
000005 DIMENSION X(5),U(5),Y(10)
C
000005 CALL XMIT(-9.0,S(2))
000010 SUM=ST(1,1)*ST(1,2)
000014 DO 4 KTM=1,2
000015 CALL XMIT(10,ST(1,KTM),Y)
000021 X*Y=SUM
000024 Y*Y=SUM
000027 DO 2 J=2,5
000031 U(J)=Y(1)-Y(J)
000034 Z(J)=X(J)-Y(J)*Y
000041 DO 4 J=2,4
000042 A=(-20.*Y(J)-14.*U*Y(J+3)+U(2)*Y(1)+6)/12.*U(3)
000054 U=(-10.*Y(J)-14.*U*Y(J+3)-2.*U(2)*Y(1)+6)/12.*U(4)
000070 C=(-12.*Y(J)-14.*U*Y(J+3)+U(2)*Y(1)+6)/12.*U(5)
000102 S(J)=S(1)+A*X(3)+B*X(4)+C*Y(5)
000111 S(J+1)=S(1+3)+3.*A*X(2)+4.*X(1)+5.*C*X(4)
000124 * S(J+1)=S(1+6)+6.*A*X(1)+12.*X(2)+20.*C*X(3)
000142 S(1)=T
000143 RETURN
000143 END TRPSTA

```

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69.0764

[illegible]

68,0209

64,070

000241 648 : A4417

UNITV

000000	•	CONVERTING UNITV DATA	2000
000001	C	SOURCE DATE: 000000	
000002	C	CONVERTED DATE: 000000	
000003	C	SOURCE DATE: 000000	
000004	C	CONVERTED DATE: 000000	
000005	C	RETURNS R, A UNIT VECTOR PARALLEL TO VECTOR A	2000
000006	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000007	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000008	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000009	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000010	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000011	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000012	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000013	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000014	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000015	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000016	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000017	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000018	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000019	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000020	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000021	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000022	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000023	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000024	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000025	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000026	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000027	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000028	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000029	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000030	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000031	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000032	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000033	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000034	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000035	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000036	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000037	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000038	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000039	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000040	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000041	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000042	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000043	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000044	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000045	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000046	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000047	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000048	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000049	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000050	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000051	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000052	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000053	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000054	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000055	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000056	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000057	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000058	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000059	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000060	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000061	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000062	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000063	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000064	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000065	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000066	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000067	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000068	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000069	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000070	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000071	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000072	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000073	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000074	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000075	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000076	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000077	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000078	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000079	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000080	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000081	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000082	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000083	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000084	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000085	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000086	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000087	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000088	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000089	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000090	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000091	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000092	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000093	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000094	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000095	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000096	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000097	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000098	C	TIME: 000000	2000
000099	C	TIME: 000000	2000

VECLIN

```

000006      SUBROUTINE VECLIN (A,AA,R,RR,CC)
C          SOURCE DATE 06.0101  BRAND NEW CODE
C          RETURNS  CC(1-3) = A*AA(1-3) + R*RR(1-3)
C          DIMENSION AA(3),RR(3),CC(3)
C
000006      DO 10 J=1,3
000010      10 CC(J)=A*AA(J) + R*RR(J)
000017      RETURN
000020      END VECLIN

```

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VECSUM

```

COMPUTING VECsum = AA,AB,RR,CC)
STORE DATE AA,IPIS
RAND NEW CODE
ADDS TO CC(1-3) THE VECTOR AAA(1-3) + BRR(1-3)
DIMENSION AA(3),AB(3),CC(3)
DO 10 J=1,3
10 CC(J)=CC(J) + AAA(J) + BRR(J)
RETURN
END VECsum

```

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WHEN

```

• CORR- TIME WHEN
• SOURCE DATE AR.0209          CONVERT TO CDC 6400
C
C
C
• WRITES TIME/DATE/CALLINGPROGRAM MESSAGE EVERY TIME CALLED
• INFORMATION PRINTED IS ...
•   HOW MANY TIMES #WHEN# HAS BEEN CALLED
•   NAME OF CALLING PROGRAM
•   REL ADDR OF CALL STATEMENT WITHIN THAT PROGRAM
•   TIME OF DAY
•   CP TIME SINCE BEGINNING OF JOB
•   CP TIME SINCE LAST CALL OF #WHEN#
•   PP TIME SINCE BEGINNING OF JOB
•   PP TIME SINCE LAST CALL OF #WHEN#
C
000002 DATA (TOLD=0), (KOUNT=0),          (PTOLD=0.)
C
000002 CORR- TIME(TOD)
000005 CALL SECOND(T)
000006 DT=T-TOLD  $ TOLD=T
000011 CALL PSECOND(PT)
000012 PRT=PT-PTOLD  $ PTOLD=PT
000015 KOUNT=KOUNT+1
000016 $=1
000017 KALD=KALLER(4),AND,  77 77 77 77 77 77 77 000000 B
000023 CALL COUNDT(1)
000026 WRITE(6,1) KOUNT,KALD,$,TOD,$,DT,PT,$PT
000030 1 FORMAT(113,7H/ FROM 11,3H + 06,7H/ TIME 110,10H/ CP TIME 18,1,
•   $((F7,30)/ PP TIME 0F8,30((F7,30)* )
000050 RETURN
000051 END WHEN

```

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WRIT:1

[illegible]

... ..

[illegible]

1. The first stage of the process is the identification of the problem. This involves a thorough analysis of the situation and the identification of the key issues. 2. The second stage is the development of a plan. This involves the identification of the goals and objectives of the project, and the development of a strategy to achieve them. 3. The third stage is the implementation of the plan. This involves the execution of the strategy and the monitoring of progress. 4. The fourth stage is the evaluation of the results. This involves the assessment of the outcomes of the project and the identification of areas for improvement. 5. The fifth stage is the conclusion of the project. This involves the final review of the project and the distribution of the results.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

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XMAG

000003
000003
000014
000014

FUNCTION XMAG(X)
SOURCE DATE 06,0101 BRAND NEW CODE
RETURNS THE MAGNITUDE OF VECTOR X
DIMENSION T(3)
XMAG=SQRT(X(1)*X(1)+X(2)*X(2)+X(3)*X(3))
RETURN
END XMAG

2872

2873

2874

2875

2876

2877

2878

XMIXER

	INTEGER FUNCTION XMIXER(I)	2880
	SOURCE DATE 06.01.01 BRAND NEW CODE	2881
	RETURNS I WITH A FLOATING POINT NAME	2882
000001	XMIXER(I)	2883
000004	RETURN	2884
000005	END XMIXER	2885

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3.0 TRAID REFERENCE

3.1 TYPICAL DECK SETUP

JOB,91074-job,priority,cpseconds,fieldlength.	
CCOMPKG.	COMPKG. RUN,S,,,MERGED.
CQAS,100. EXECUTE. 7.	
	<div> Commonname fortran common statements ENDCOM commonname fortran common statements ENDCOM ENDALL </div> <div> repeat up to 62 times </div>
CCOMPKG,commonname cards	(including CCOMPKG,commonname cards)
Special data card Special data card	

5.2 TYPICAL PROGRAM STRUCTURE

PROGRAM name (INPUT, OUTPUT, TAPE6=OUTPUT,
TAPE5=INPUT) if not using PREDATA
TAPE5) if using PREDATA
TAPE5, TAPE4) if using PREDATA and MORDATA
DEFINITION S(10), C(3,16), CP (13 or more), ORR (10), SETUP (82)
EXTERNAL FLAG, FLIER, RV, FOAL

CALL PREDATA

1 CALL HEAD (DEFPROGRAMNAME PROGRAMDESCRIPTION-)

CALL HEAD (1)

CALL CLIPORT (n)

2 CALL input routines

output

CALL output routines

If you wish to read data for another case

CALL CONTROL (-60)

GO TO 2

If you want to start another run (new page heading, etc.)

GO TO 1

END

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5.3 CALLING SEQUENCES

Presented on the next four pages is a table of subroutine calls and function references, showing the standard form for arguments. The routines are grouped into functional categories, and then alphabetized. Definitions of codes and dimensions of arrays are noted (in the least-obvious instances anyway). The most often-used arguments are:

S(10) -- state vector

ORB(10) -- orbital-element vector

C(1,16) -- rocket characteristics

S(13 or 16+5*N) -- rocket schedule, dimensioned 13 if no
maneuvers, 16+5*N if N maneuvers

V(3) -- vector

A, B, AA -- matrices

TTTT -- EOD string ending on a dash

SETUP(82) -- array containing format and headings

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5-7

VECTORS - CONTINUED

```

X = ALPH      (S)
CALL BVECT    (M, V)
X = BVE      (V)
CALL BVECT    (V1, V2, V3)
CALL BVECT    (V1, V2, V3)
X = BVECT    (V1, V2)
X = BVECT    (V)
CALL BVECT    (MODE, AXES(10,3), ANGLES(10), NDERIV)
CALL BVECT    (S, V)
CALL BVECT    (V1, V2, K1, K2, UV(3,3))
CALL BVECT    (V1, V2, V3)
CALL BVECT    (TARGET(10,NUM), S, SIGMA(10), TRACK(10,NUM), NUM)
CALL BVECT    (V1, V2)
X = BVECT    (S, TIME, S2)
CALL BVECT    (SRECT(10,NUM), SPOLAR(10,NUM), N, NDERIV)
CALL BVECT    (V1, V2, V3)
CALL BVECT    (S1(10,NS), AXES(1,3), S2(10,NS), NS, NDERIV)
CALL BVECT    (V1, V2)
CALL BVECT    (V1, V2, V3)
CALL BVECT    (V1, V2, V3)
CALL BVECT    (V)

```

DATA - CONTINUED

```

CALL BVECT    (AXES, QUANT, S1(10,NS), C, CP, ITS, GOAL, EN, GOAL, VAL)
CALL BVECT    (S, V)
CALL BVECT    (S1(10,NS), TIME, S)
CALL BVECT    (S1, TIME, S)

```

WRITE

```

CALL BVECT    (S, TIME)
CALL BVECT    (MODE, VAL, S1, SP, OHB)
CALL BVECT    (MODE, VAL, CP, S)
CALL BVECT    (MODE, TIME, NSTAT, A)
CALL BVECT    (MODE, VAL, A, E, PP)
CALL BVECT    (MODE, VAL, E, PP)
CALL BVECT    (MODE, VAL, S1, SP, OHB)

```

6

14. ORBITAL STATE DEFINITIONS

ORBEL 1 1 NOT USED
 ORBEL 1 2 LONGITUDE OF ASCENDING NODE
 ORBEL 1 3 INCLINATION OF ORBIT PLANE
 ORBEL 1 4 ARGUMENT OF PERIGEE
 ORBEL 1 5 SEMI-MAJOR AXIS
 ORBEL 1 6 ECCENTRICITY
 ORBEL 1 7 TIME AT PERIGEE
 ORBEL 1 8 PERIOD (2 π)
 ORBEL 1 9 SEMI-MAJOR AXIS
 ORBEL 1 10 NOT USED

STATE 1 1 TIME
 STATE 1 2 TIME
 STATE 1 3 TIME
 STATE 1 4 TIME
 STATE 1 5 TIME
 STATE 1 6 TIME
 STATE 1 7 TIME
 STATE 1 8 TIME
 STATE 1 9 TIME
 STATE 1 10 TIME

MODE VALUE 1 AS USED IN ORBIT AND ORBIT TIME
 MODE VALUE 2 AS USED IN ORBIT AND ORBIT TIME
 MODE VALUE 3 AS USED IN ORBIT AND ORBIT TIME
 MODE VALUE 4 AS USED IN ORBIT AND ORBIT TIME
 MODE VALUE 5 AS USED IN ORBIT AND ORBIT TIME
 MODE VALUE 6 AS USED IN ORBIT AND ORBIT TIME
 MODE VALUE 7 AS USED IN ORBIT AND ORBIT TIME
 MODE VALUE 8 AS USED IN ORBIT AND ORBIT TIME
 MODE VALUE 9 AS USED IN ORBIT AND ORBIT TIME
 MODE VALUE 10 AS USED IN ORBIT AND ORBIT TIME

MODE VALUE 1 AS USED IN ORBIT
 MODE VALUE 2 AS USED IN ORBIT
 MODE VALUE 3 AS USED IN ORBIT
 MODE VALUE 4 AS USED IN ORBIT
 MODE VALUE 5 AS USED IN ORBIT
 MODE VALUE 6 AS USED IN ORBIT
 MODE VALUE 7 AS USED IN ORBIT
 MODE VALUE 8 AS USED IN ORBIT
 MODE VALUE 9 AS USED IN ORBIT
 MODE VALUE 10 AS USED IN ORBIT

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C1STAG:1 TWR OF IGNITION
 C1STAG:2 C1200 OF TWR
 C1STAG:3 TWR MASS AT IGNITION
 C1STAG:4 TWR MASS AT BURNOFF
 C1STAG:5 BURNING TIME
 C1STAG:6 REFERENCE AREA FOR DRAG
 C1STAG:7 SUBSONIC DRAG COEFF MACH LE .5
 C1STAG:8 TRANSONIC DRAG COEFF MACH = 1+
 C1STAG:9 SUPERSONIC DRAG COEFF MACH = 3
 C1STAG:10 HYPERSONIC DRAG COEFF MACH GE 10
 C1STAG:11 MAX ALLOWED NORMAL ACCEL
 C1STAG:12 MAX ALLOWED ATTACK ANGLE
 C1STAG:13 TURN RATE PARAMETER CN1
 C1STAG:14 NORMAL RATE PARAMETER CN2
 C1STAG:15 ROLLING DAMPING FACTOR ZETA
 C1STAG:16 ROLLING DAMPING RESONANT FREQ

CP 1 CURRENT DEMANDED ACCELERATION (X-COMP)
 CP 2 CURRENT DEMANDED ACCELERATION (Y-COMP)
 CP 3 CURRENT DEMANDED ACCELERATION (Z-COMP)
 CP 4 CURRENT STAGE NUMBER
 CP 5 PHASE WITHIN STAGE
 CP 6 DURATION TIME OF CURRENT STAGE
 CP 7 BURST TIME
 CP 8 BURST IGNITION TIME
 CP 9 STAGE 1-2 SEPARATION TIME
 CP 10 STAGE 2-3 IGNITION TIME
 CP 11 STAGE 2-3 SEPARATION TIME
 CP 12 STAGE 3-4 IGNITION TIME
 CP 13 STAGE 3-4 SEPARATION TIME
 CP 14 CURRENT MANEUVER
 CP 15 CURRENT MANEUVER GOAL
 CP 16 CURRENT MANEUVER BEGAN
 CP 17 CURRENT MANEUVER MAGNITUDE
 CP 18 CURRENT MANEUVER DIRECTION
 CP 19 MANEUVER DIRECTION RATE
 CP 20 TURN RATE
 CP 21 TURN RATE
 CP 22 TURN RATE
 CP 23 TURN RATE
 CP 24 TURN RATE
 CP 25 TURN RATE
 CP 26 TURN RATE
 CP 27 TURN RATE
 CP 28 TURN RATE
 CP 29 TURN RATE
 CP 30 TURN RATE

5.6 ENTRY-NAME REFERENCE

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